NOVEMBER 24, 1945

# SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10

VOL. 61. NO. 12 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TREMAINE
MISS MARIE
2 WASHINGTON AVE
TORONTO 5
RDEC 27
NOV 26 1945

THE FRONT PAGE

## Those Legal Fictions

MR. ILSLEY was extremely ill-advised to fall back upon the British North America Act as his authority in the recent Commons discussion on the powers and functions of the cabinet. There is not a word in that document about the cabinet, about the Government in the sense of the sitting body of Ministers of the Crown, about the Privy Council or the Prime Minister. The whole machinery of cabinet government is a matter of convention and entirely without statutory basis, and most of the language of the statutes on such subjects is pure "legal fiction"—including the phrase quoted by Mr. Ilsley to the effect that the executive government and authority of and over Canada is "vested in the Queen." This may have been practically true of England in 1667, but it was ceasing to be so in 1767, and it had become simply a legal fiction by 1867 when the Act was passed.

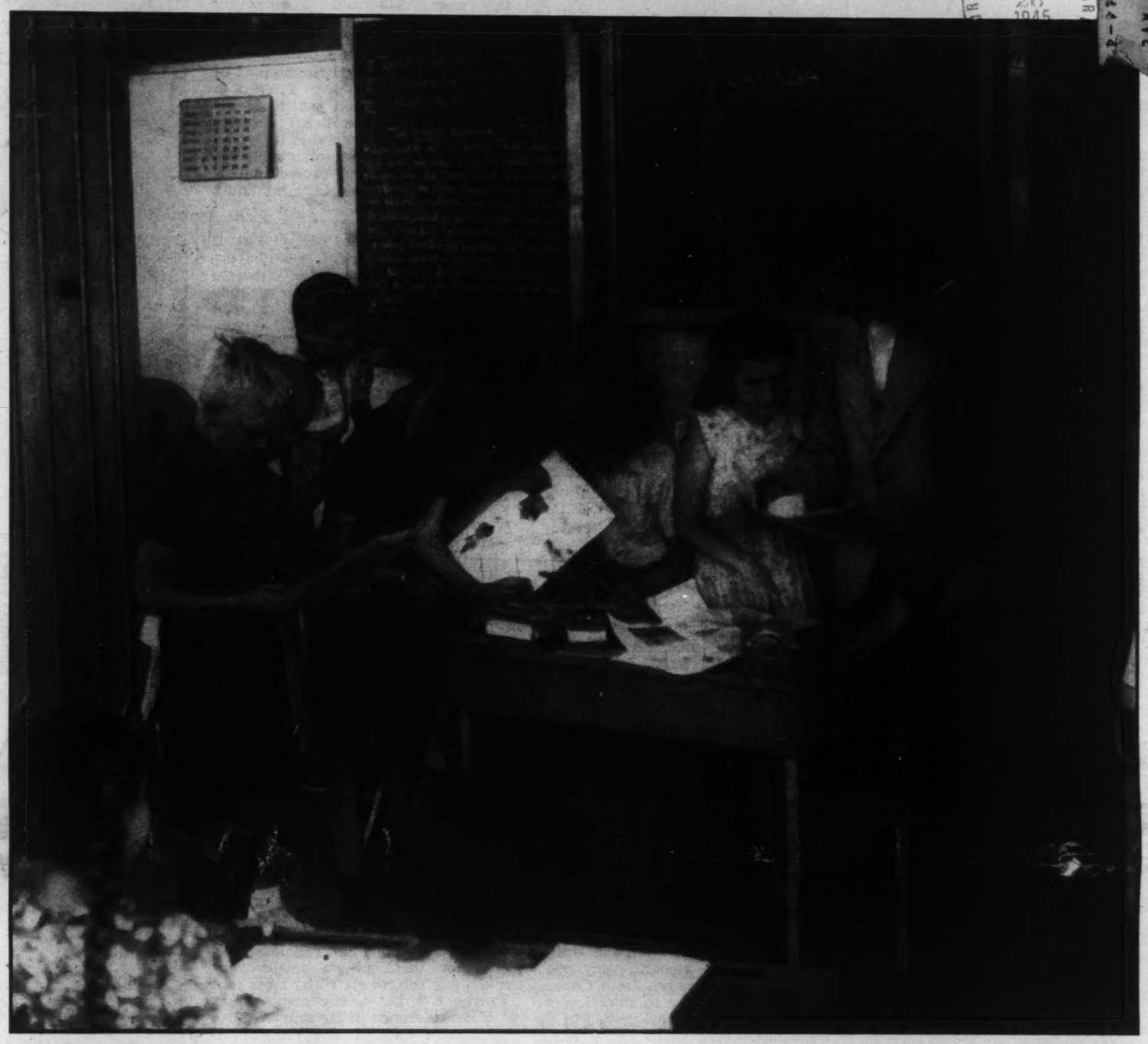
The conventions under which the cabinet system operates are nowhere expressed in the language of law; if they were they would cease to be conventions. (It is interesting to note that even a completely written constitution like that of the United States gradually develops conventions which reduce some of its provisions to legal fictions, as in the case of the College of Electors, which under the Constitution is required to select the best available person for President of the United States, but in practice simply registers a choice which has been already made by the electors between two, or three or four, persons already selected by the different parties.) These conventions are fluid, which is one of their great advantages, but their whole tendency for many generations has been in the direction of bringing the source of real power nearer and nearer to the mass of the electorate.

## Spirit of the Times

MR. BRACKEN was perhaps equally ill advised when he undertook to see to it that Canada should be "governed by this House of Commons." It is not possible that all the acts of government should be performed by a deliberative body which meets only during a part of the year and, with rare exceptions, does all its work in public. Nevertheless he was far nearer to the spirit of the times than Mr. Ilsley. It is true as stated by Mr. Ilsley that "the House must accept the decision of a Minister" as to what matters should be disclosed and what not "or withdraw its confidence from the Government," but the fact that it can withdraw its confidence, and that if it does so the Ministry must resign or appeal to the electors, is the essential feature of the situation.

A Ministry which desires (whether legitimately or not) to keep certain of its actions secret must obtain the confidence of the House of Commons for that secrecy or must be able to secure the election of another House which will give it its confidence. No particular House of Commons can compel disclosure; but no Ministry can maintain secrecy unless it can obtain the support of *a* House of Commons for doing so. In time of war that is extremely easy. In time of peace it is not, and should not be, easy at all, except in the small range of cases in which secrecy is obviously in the national interest.

These facts seem to dispose pretty conclusively of any claim that the right to maintain secrecy, or any other of the powers of government, is derived from the Crown. It is derived from the consent of the elected representatives of the people, and no King, no Governor General, can maintain in power a Government which insists upon keeping secret that which the elected representatives of the people desire to make public. The thing which needs to be borne in mind by all Canadian Governments, but especially those which have been in office for a long time and during a great and dangerous and secrecy-demanding war, is that the people of this country dislike secrecy, that they are determined to have it confined within the narrowest possible limits, and that a Government which appears to be trying to extend it beyond those limits is running the gravest risks.



**In contrast to some others, Canadian troops in Europe have been their country's best advertisement. In every school in Amsterdam, chief city of the Netherlands, a Canadian was invited to lecture about Canada, and information and photographs of Canada were exhibited. Such an interest could well be the means not only of increasing this country's prestige but of promoting desirable immigration.**

## Clouded Controversy

THE whole labor relations problem in Canada is being beclouded with innumerable meaningless phrases, or phrases which do not mean the same thing to any two of the interested parties. The term "collective bargaining" is being interpreted as if it meant that parties who are obligated to collective bargaining are also obligated to arrive at a concluded bargain, which is an entirely different matter, and can only be achieved by the exercise of compulsion; freedom to bargain includes as one of its essential elements freedom to refuse the bargain offered by the other party, and nobody is more determined on that freedom for himself than the average labor union leader. The term "union security" is similarly being interpreted as if it meant a permanent vested right to the control of the bargaining powers of the workers, held by an organization from which neither the individual worker nor any group of workers, however large, has any power to withdraw. The words have become emotional symbols, useful for arousing devotion or hatred, but useless in any sober discussion.

Much of this cloud cover could be dissipated by such a Senate committee as we suggested in our last issue. A statement of the objectives of both sides to the labor relation, put forth not in the language of a harangue to union members or company shareholders, but in that of men trying to explain themselves to a dispassionate and analytical group of experienced legislators, would disclose that there are reasonable men on both sides.

## At the Circumference

THE Halifax *Chronicle* appears to have been misled as to the attitude of several of the other provinces towards the Dominion proposals for readjustment of financial and taxing powers between Dominion and provinces. "When finance has once been centralized in Canada," it inquires, "how is one to avoid seeing further centralization of industry as well, which will mean the increasing depopulation of the outlying provinces? For once, the Maritimes have a real cause in common with the prairies and the west coast against central Canada, and they should press it."

The financial proposals of the Dominion are certainly not being put forward in the special interest of "central Canada", and the province of Ontario, which in the *Chronicle's* sense is presumably the most central of the lot, does not appear to be particularly enamored of them. The province of Manitoba on the contrary is, if the attitude of its government is any criterion, distinctly favorable to them. Quebec opposes them, not because they are geographically centralising, but for precisely the same reasons as the *Chronicle* opposes them, namely that they amount to a surrender of the constitutional rights of the provinces. We doubt whether there will be much opposi-

*(Continued on Page Three)*

## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Working for the Government | Rex Frost | 6 |
| C.N.R. Improves Position | Wilfrid Eggleston | 8 |
| Is China Another Spain? | Willson Woodside | 12 |
| Americans in U.K. Say Goodbye | Paul Holt | 21 |
| Great Men of Deep Faith | Sir Angus Watson | 28 |
| The Case Against Santa Claus | Arthur Stringer | 48 |

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Back Door Divorce; Canada And The Arts; Japanese Canadians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS interested in your editorial of November 10, headed "Annulment Business." I have an unbounded disgust for the system of dissolving marriages that obtains in Quebec Province.

I am a Roman Catholic who, until recently, did not believe in divorce. However, with the loosely operated substitute as it applies in Quebec, I have come to the conclusion that the Church openly opposes divorce in order to conform to its tenets on the one hand, yet, on the other hand, meets the pressure of the need for it by granting annulments — many of them on the merest pretext or technicality and quite irregular from an ethical standpoint.

What I am unable to understand is why the Catholic Church does not insist on "patching up" the differences in many cases by sincerely insisting that, as the intention was marriage in the first place, the contract must be sanctified by fulfilment of the intention. In this way it would at least protect the moral aspects of its demeanor.

The great difference I see between divorce and annulment is in the recognition of actual marriage in the case of the former, whereas the latter places the stamp of approval on the parties involved having lived in sin, with the attendant evil of legally declaring their offspring illegitimate. Promiscuous annulment now is such common practice in Quebec one might accept it as "free love in reverse" and a greater menace to the sanctity of holy wedlock than is divorce. The more Christian method, and the one better for the country, is open divorce rather than the poorly concealed subterfuge of annulment.

QUEBEC PROVINCE CITIZEN

*Montreal, Que.*

### Stifling The Arts

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE admirable article by Walter Herbert in your issue of October 27, drawing attention to the humiliating and exasperating Government apathy towards cultural activities in Canada, includes one of the very few published references to the shabby treatment accorded by successive Governments to the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

Mr. Herbert's picture of the present Government's complete insensibility to the intellectual side of the national life might well have been rounded out also by some allusion to the fact that a foreign town-planning expert has been employed to design, of all things, a memorial to Canadians who fell in the recent war.

How long is this indifference to be allowed to frustrate development in the one field in which it is most needed, and from which so much is to be gained? The pattern of Government action in respect to the arts is one of consistent neglect and tacit repudiation of both interest and responsibility. It has rarely shown the slightest concern for the arts in this country, and has supported them, when it does so at all, on a scale so small and niggardly that they have been stifled instead of encouraged.

The Royal Canadian Academy, for example, the leading art institution of this country, charged by its charter to foster and encourage the arts among a population of 12,000,000 has a Government grant of less than the annual wage of a good mechanic.

If Canada is to fulfil the destiny of a great nation so often predicted for it, it can no longer afford to permit this policy of parsimony and neglect.

LAWRENCE A. C. PANTON, R.C.A.

*Toronto, Ont.*

**SATURDAY NIGHT**
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Music Editor
J. E. MIDDLETON, Book Editor
MARY LOWREY ROSS, Film Editor
MARGARET K. ZIEMAN, Feature Editor
PAUL DUVAL, Art Editor
JANET MARCH, Food Editor
JOHN M. GRANT, Mining Editor
GEORGE GILBERT, Insurance Editor
GILBERT C. LAYTON, London Financial Correspondent
HAZEL G. WATSON, Editorial Secretary

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions. Payment, unless otherwise agreed, is for first serial rights in Canada, including the right to use quotations in promotion material whether printed or broadcast.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ont.

Vol. 61, No. 12 Whole No. 2749

### About Sponges

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS greatly interested in your article of October 13 "The Missing Sponge" by Susan Oram.

To my mind a reader of your article would be misled into believing that the acute shortage of sponges has been due to the War, U-boats, etc. as you infer.

This is true only to a very small extent. The supply of sponges from the Mediterranean region has been curtailed for this reason. This loss is not important to Canada, because for the year 1938 the import of Mediterranean sponges into this country amounted to only 7% of the total. The same can be said for the Florida beds. Actually, of sponges imported into Canada in the same year only 17% of these came from the United States and this amount, very probably, includes sponges from Cuba.

About 65% of the sponges imported into this country originated in the Bahamas. Five years ago a blight struck the sponge beds in Bahamas, Cuba and Florida and several types of sponges will never again be seen on the market. Only recently has this disease been checked and still more recently are the beds again producing, though only a fraction of their usual output.

This, then, is the true reason for the shortage of sponges. I feel certain you will welcome this information, if only for the sake of accuracy.

*Toronto, Ont.* N. C. KASTA

### The "Witnesses" Ban

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHILE you may not agree with Jehovah's Witnesses, I feel it is not your desire to misrepresent them to your readers. The statement in your editorial that Jehovah's Witnesses were properly banned because they opposed recruiting is entirely erroneous.

Though declared illegal in Canada in the year 1940 they were never so circumscribed in either Britain or United States. They were made illegal in Germany immediately on Hitler's ascension to power. Britain and United States were in this war too, and plainly would not tolerate anyone who, as you allege, "systematically and publicly opposed the recruiting of the armed forces." I invite the Editor to find one single statement in their publications to support this allegation.

The Minister of Justice from Quebec was never able to explain to the House of Commons the basis of the declaration of illegality against this Christian group, whose only crime was the taking of an unorthodox view of the Bible. In over five hundred prosecutions for the crime of being Jehovah's Witnesses, in not one single instance was the Department of Justice able to demonstrate that anything had been done subversive of the welfare of the nation.

A Select Committee of fifteen members of the House of Commons fully investigated the organization in the year 1942 and unanimously recommended that the ban be lifted. In the debate that followed one member described the brief submitted by the Department in support of the ban: "Never have I seen a weaker document on which to declare an organization illegal . . . there was not enough material in it to shut up a dog, let alone a human being . . . The persecution and prosecution of Jehovah's Witnesses is a standing disgrace."

Another member of the House remarked rather pointedly: "But it does make one wonder whether the action against Jehovah's Witnesses is largely on account of their attitude toward the Roman Catholics, instead of their attitude of a subversive nature."

Jehovah's Witnesses have survived and fought bitter organized persecution in Canada, Germany and elsewhere, and are entitled to have their faith respected regardless of the fact that powerful religious groups disagree with them. Is freedom of worship in this country a pure platitude for the hustings or does it mean something? As was said of the Apostles: "Refrain from these men and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

*Toronto, Ont.* H. CHAPMAN

### Indignation in B. C.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

LET me thank you most sincerely for your straightforward editorials condemning the proposed expulsion of all persons of Japanese racial origin from Canada. Many of us are firmly convinced that the principles of racial equality laid down in the Atlantic Charter, in Christian teachings, and by plain common sense should apply also to our fellow countrymen of Japanese origin. We also believe that anything less than equality of opportunity for economic, social, educational, and religious freedom for these people smells very much like the rotten, filthy mess that Europe was but a few months ago.

Your reference of September 29 to persuasion "achieved by high-pressure methods" was not amiss. The proceedings which were involved in the "voluntary" signing to go to Japan were shocking. It is indeed sad when people who state their earnest desire to remain in Canada, but who for one reason or another find it undesirable to move to east of the Rockies, cannot get work in essential logging industries in B. C. until after they sign repatriation forms.

The repatriation survey did not indicate how many people wished to go to Japan, but rather how many people found it for good reasons impossible or extremely undesirable to move east of the Rockies. Holding people to a document made under such conditions would be the grossest miscarriage of justice.

We urge you to support the following proposals for fair and decent action on this matter of national and international importance.

(1) That all those persons of Japanese origin who wish to remain in Canada be given the right to appear before the Loyalty Commission without prejudice due to their having signed the repatriation form.

(2) That all those not found disloyal be allowed to remain in Canada without restrictions.

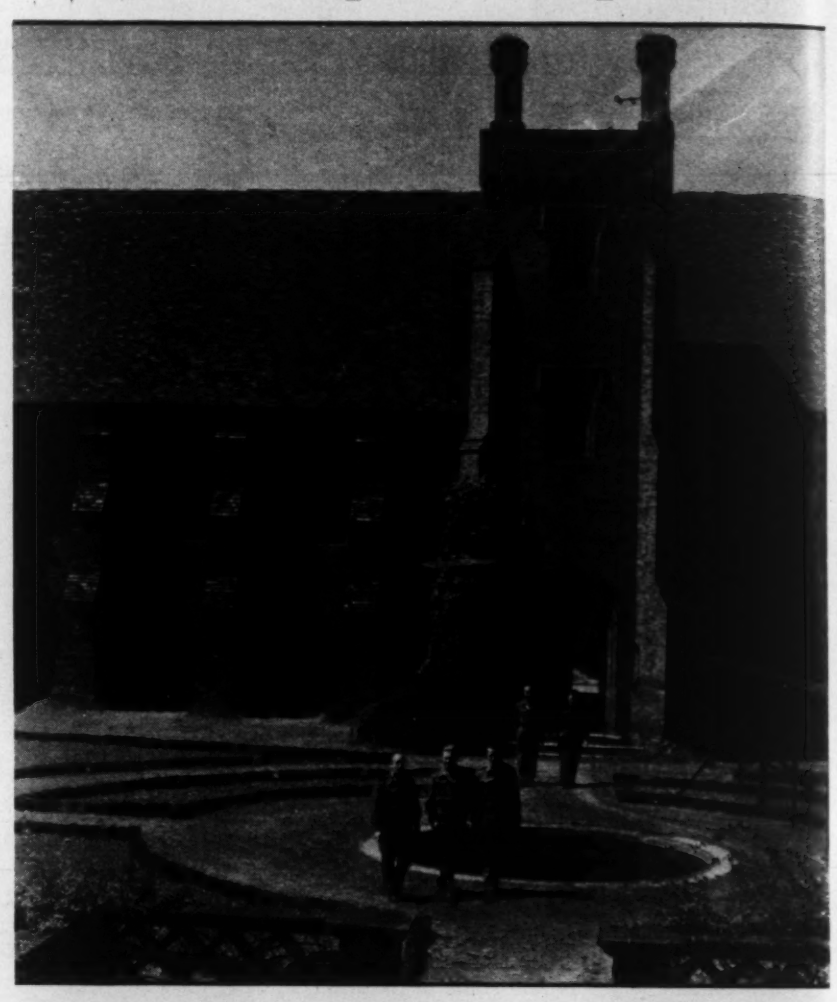
(3) That all those Canadian-born persons of Japanese origin who wish to remain in Canada be granted full citizenship rights, and all others remaining in Canada be allowed to obtain Naturalization papers.

(4) That all property damage or loss due to relocation be adequately recompensed.

(5) That every effort be made to assist these people in overcoming the unwholesome effects of the measures taken against them during the war.

*Tashme, B.C.* W. J. WILLIAMS

## Britain Eases Break From Prison Camp to Civvy Street



**At Hatfield House, once the Royal Palace of James I, former prisoners-of-war are gradually re-introduced to all the aspects of civilian living in the peace and calm of pleasant surroundings. They have access to its beautiful gardens and have their meals in this spacious room where the light falls softly through exquisitely-patterned windows.**

**The men read and talk in the historical banqueting hall hung with many notable paintings. Over the mantel is a life-size figure of James I.**

# The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

tion from the other prairie provinces, and such as there is from British Columbia will be chiefly on the ground that the province is wealthy and wants to retain the proceeds of its own taxation. New Brunswick, far from wealthy, should benefit by the proposed changes.

In any area surrounded by a high tariff, the natural tendency is for protected industries to gravitate towards the centre, in order to obtain coverage of the whole available market at a minimum freight cost. Export trade, for which a circumference position might be advantageous, is unimportant to such industries. For this reason the Maritimes have usually opposed high tariff parties, and have not unreasonably been resentful of the effect of high tariffs. They live by the nation's exchanging goods with other nations, which the tariff is largely designed to prevent. But the idea that the centralization of industry would also be favored by the transfer of the task of raising revenue for social welfare from the provinces to the Dominion is new, and seems to need better support than the *Chronicle* has yet given it.

## Socialists Divide

WHEN Great Britain elected a Labor Government with a working majority we predicted, as our readers will remember, a certain amount of breaking away from old-fashioned Imperialism by Canadian Imperialists whose sympathies lay more in the economic field than in the political. But the same cleavage is actually happening, for the same reasons, among Canadian Socialists. The *Canadian Forum* is severely spanked in the current issue of *CCF News* (formerly *The New Commonwealth*) for "hitching Canadian Socialism to monopoly capital in the United States." The reason for this charge is that the *Canadian Forum* has been criticizing Messrs. Bevin and Attlee for wanting to "speak for the whole Commonwealth" in their conversations with the other Great Powers, and has said: "If the United Nations split into rival power blocs, the British Dominions belong to an Anglo-American group, not to any exclusively British group."

*CCF News* desires Commonwealth cohesion, not because the Commonwealth is British, but because it contains "the only truly Socialist governments in the entire world"—New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain. This seems to us a rather precarious basis for a new Imperialist structure; all three of these countries are still democratic, and might become considerably less Socialist than they are today, in which event the sympathies of *CCF News* would have to be directed towards some other constellation of nations—some "New Commonwealth" of Socialism rather than the old Commonwealth of nations enjoying British political institutions and a common allegiance to the British Crown.

Such Imperialism as SATURDAY NIGHT professes—and we are not specially fond of the name—consists in a profound belief that the nations of the British Commonwealth and the countries of the British Empire have immense common interests, arising out of their history and traditions, their common democratic polity, their faith in the human individual and their regard for the dignity of human personality; and that it is to the advantage of each and every one of them that they should march together, by agreement and not by compulsion, in every international situation in which these things are at issue, without the slightest regard to whether their various governments are Socialist, free enterprise, mixed or what have you. Only when Canada becomes definitely and permanently Communist shall we —if we are unable to get out of the country, as seems highly probable,—begin to feel that as citizens of a Communist Canada we had better start looking for a new alliance based upon economics rather than polity, and apply for admission as a full member of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

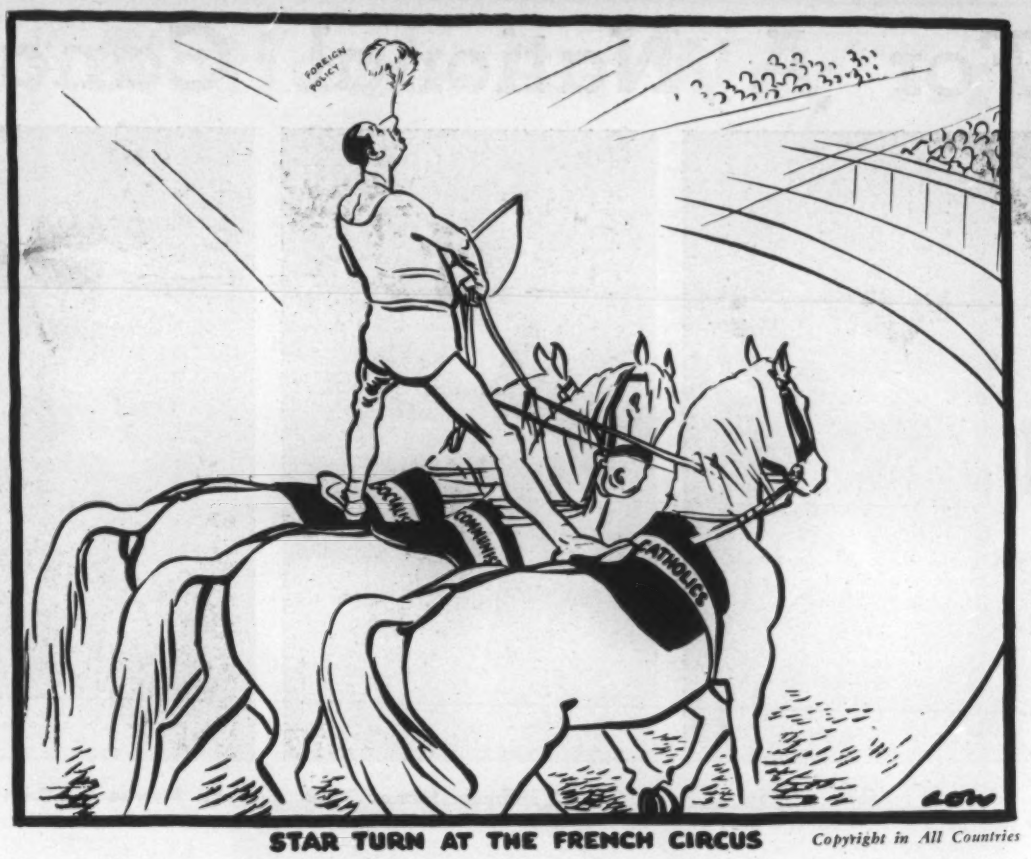
### THESE THINGS ABIDE

THESE things abide,
The ceaseless rhythm of the restless tide,
The ordered routine of the year's rotation,
The season's balanced concept of notation,
Earth's measured calculation of her stride,
These things abide.

These things remain,
The chemicals of life in sun and rain,
The upward thrust of root and urge of growing,
And man's eternal hope that for his sowing,
The earth will nurse her swelling grain,
These things remain.

These things abide, these things remain,
Nor detonation of atomic pride will be man's gain,
If he forget the laws of sun and rain.

LETTIE ANN HILL




STAR TURN AT THE FRENCH CIRCUS *Copyright in All Countries*

## What Is Eire?

ONE of the more delightful consequences of the Canadian Citizenship Bill is that when enacted it will make it imperatively necessary for somebody to decide whether the residents of Eire are or are not British subjects, and if not, precisely when they ceased to be British subjects. Mr. de Valera recently clarified the position by stating that Eire is "an independent republic associated as a matter of our external policy with the states of the British Commonwealth". This definition raises the horrible possibility that perhaps the Eire man is a British subject when he is out of Eire (because his republic is associated for external policy with the British Commonwealth) and not a British subject when he is at home—a possibility which we describe as horrible because of the anguish that it would obviously cause to all loyal Eire men to have to leave Eire, and also because of the confusion which it must inevitably cause to other countries like Canada. It reduces the Treaty to a sort of Declaration of Independence for purely domestic use, and can be otherwise expressed by saying that Eire is an independent republic dissociated from the British Commonwealth for internal purposes only.

But let us look at the problem presented for Canada. If a man from Eire came to Canada in 1938, after Mr. de Valera became Taoiseach of Eire, and is still here at the proclamation of the new Citizenship Act, he is automatically a Canadian citizen *if he is a British subject*, but if he is not a British subject he has to get naturalized. If he is a British subject for external (to Eire) purposes and not a British subject for domestic Eire purposes, which capacity governs his status in Canada? We shall look forward with the greatest interest to the answer to this question which will be given by the Secretary of State of Canada, or by the courts if the Secretary refers the problem to them—which he will do if he is wise.

Eire residents entering Canada after the coming into force of the Act will constitute no problem. British subjectship gives no privileges after that date, except that of omitting the filing of the declaration of intention one year before application for citizenship. British subjects who are not Canadian citizens must, like any other person who is not a Canadian citizen, satisfy the six requirements of section 9, namely lawful admission, four years' domicile during the last six years, good character, knowledge of French or English, knowledge of the responsibilities of citizenship, and intention of permanent residence. Mr. de Valera, Mr. Winston Churchill and (if he is acquitted) Herr Krupp might meet with different treatment in the Immigration offices, but once admitted would be all alike in respect of their claims to citizenship.

## Revolting Proposal

LISTENERS to CBC broadcasts are aware that Professor Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia is a highly cultured, intelligent and reasonable man. He is also apparently a man of some courage, for he told a Vancouver audience last week that the idea of sending the Canadian Japanese to Japan was "a revolting proposition." Dr. Sedgewick added that he had many of the Nisei in his classes, and he was quite certain that any of them would have fired on Japanese invading British Columbia. The expulsion of Canadian Japanese from the Pacific Coast Defence Area he described as a measure taken more because of racial prejudice than because of defence necessity.

The report of his speech in the Vancouver *Province* ends with the statement that Dr. Sedgewick opposed inter-marriage "because of social difficulties due to race prejudice," and added that no government would ever be elected in B.C. that favored complete racial equality. These we may assume were concessions to the power of things as they are rather than statements of an ideal objective. The individuals concerned in an inter-racial marriage undoubtedly need great courage and strong convictions to face the social disapproval which confronts them; but if they have these qualities they will not necessarily be unhappy and they will certainly not be doing anything to the detriment of humanity. As for complete racial equality, it needs more definition than Dr. Sedgewick seems to have given it. Since he was speaking of governments he must have meant such equality as is conferred by the law. One wonders what are the legal rights which in the opinion of the people of British Columbia should be withheld from certain races while granted to others. In some of the Southern States Negroes are prohibited from riding in the same public vehicle as whites; in others they are prohibited from marrying whites. Both of these regulations can be defended as compatible with equality, because whites are equally prohibited from riding with and marrying Negroes. A Jim Crow streetcar system would probably be quite possible in the B.C.E.R., though difficult on the Canadian National Railways. But what British Columbia really seems to want is the exclusion of orientals from the ownership of real property and the right to vote. And this kind of racial inequality is going to be very difficult to reconcile with the rights of Canadian citizenship, which are conferred by national legislation and are never likely to be made dependent on any racial origin.

# The Passing Show

A VANCOUVER store window display tableau contained this notice: "Everything a modern bride needs for her wedding." The bridegroom was missing—or are we a little old fashioned?

•

"Give a Christmas present that will last a whole year," urges an advertisement. And don't think you are going to solve the problem with a diary.

•

The present shortage of eggs, says an Ottawa official, is due to reduced production. It seems that several million irresponsible hens have been staging a stand-up strike.

•

From a radio broadcast we learn that "Montrealers are always ready to stand up for their own city." In fact, if they travel by streetcar they are given every facility to do so.

•

**Science? Phooey!**

Who wants television? Well, not I;
That's the decision of a modest guy.

When I'm writing at my usual station
I'm not inviting any observation.

Oft I' m scowling as the rhymes flow out,
Sometimes howling if my pipes go out.

Legs all tangled and my arms akimbo,
Spirits jangled (like Verlaine or Rimbaud),

Take my verses when they're featly printed,
(Hope your curses be urbanely stinted).

Don't you bother how I look when writing,
I would rather you'd abate your sighting.

Here's defiance, now delivered, sitting.
Great is science, when it minds its knitting.

—J. E. M.

•

Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan says that supporters of the C.C.F. party should "learn to laugh more." Perhaps they haven't seen the joke yet.

•

WORLD BROTHERHOOD
VITAL, ATTLEE DECLARES
—Headline from Montreal *Star*

This seems to be a more congenial family atmosphere than strained relations.

•

From the London *Observer*: "The British lion is exploring the trading centres of the world." With every prospect, no doubt, of getting his claws into something and doing a roaring trade.

•

Caption in *Wall Street Journal*:
"IT'LL Be a Record Christmas
Rush; You'll Have to Take
What You Can Get."
Worse than that; you'll have to wear it!

•

Figures tabled in the House of Commons reveal a 30 per cent increase in Canadian beer consumption for the year ending March 1945, the total being 110,223,815 gallons. That's a lot of water under the bridge.

•

**This Pale Peace**

The war is done—
Where are we at?
There's fighting yet
Like dog and cat.
Elsewhere they growl
And spit and spat:
The dawn of peace!
Where *are* we at?

With Arab, Jew
And Indonese,
And evermore
The split Chinese,
The Jap grins in
His gay chemise.
War's gale is gone—
*But what a breeze!*

G. A. W.

•

From an advertisement:

"A Great Christmas Present
for a little boy: A Gun,
Gas Mask and Tin Helmet,
3 for $1.00

With an atomic bomb thrown in, the kid could have a real bust-up.

•

Due to unusually early wintry conditions, Northern Ontario townships are already being troubled by wolves. Our niece, Ettie, says that she was not aware that the habits of wolves were affected by weather conditions.

•

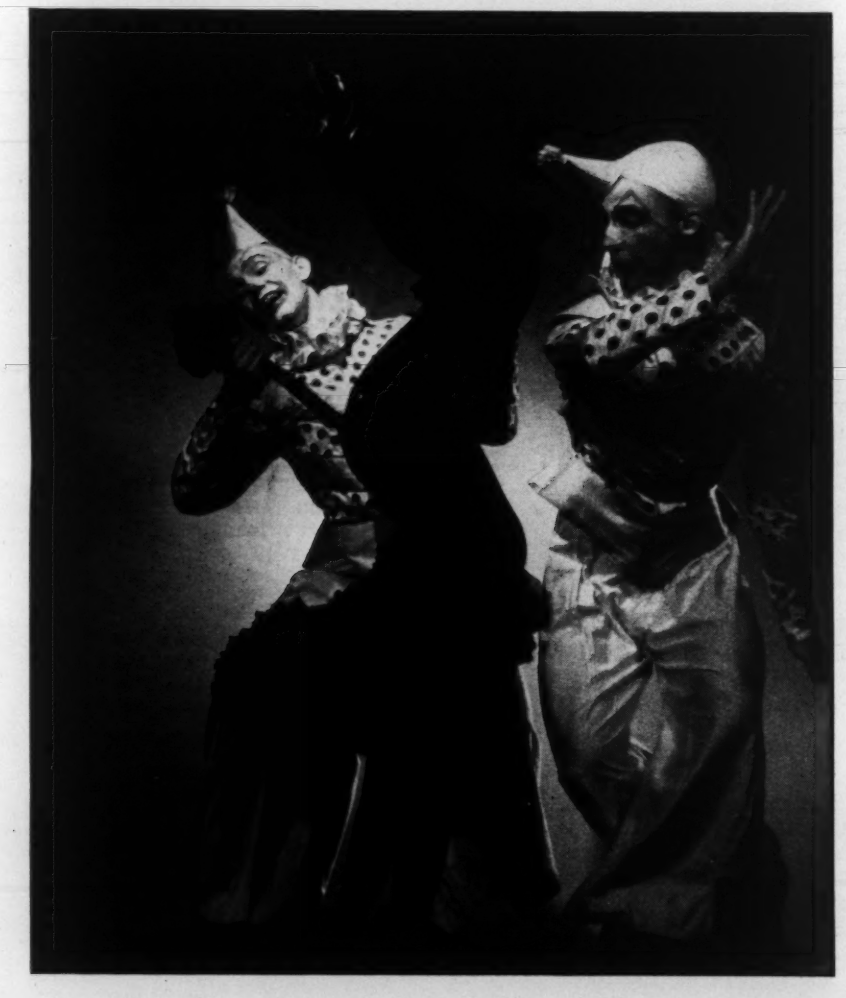
There is one priceless thing about the Opposition in a parliamentary body. It provides a place where members of Governments should always remember that they may some day be.

# The Case For A National Canadian Ballet

A group of dancers from the Volkoff Ballet Company rehearse outdoors. With headquarters in Toronto, this Company also performs in other cities.

Mildred Herman, former Volkoff dancer, now in New York.

John Marsha and Laurie Ducur in a pose from Volkoff performance. Marsha, who served in Canadian Army, is one of Company's leads.



Scene from Circus ballet. Clowns are former members of Canadian Army, Cliff Toner and George Moran. Butt of fun is E. Johnstone.

*By Paul Duval*

NO other art form, except opera, can express the richness of a nation's composite arts so completely as ballet. Ballet gives the creators in each of the individual arts involved in its creation—painting, music, drama, dancing—a unique opportunity to work together and get to know and respect one another's distinctive form of expression.

We have in Canada painters capable of creating first-rate ballet decors and costumes, given the opportunity. What a variety of designs, for instance, Fritz Brandtner, Lawren Harris, Alfred Pellan and Paul-Emile Borduas might produce in their own particular veins! Native English and French-Canadian composers like Healey Willan, Geoffrey Ridout and Robert Farnum, to name only three, are fully equipped to write appropriate native ballet-suites. And as for native themes, French Canada, alone —a subject which, so far as I know, has never been treated in ballet— could supply dozens of fruitful ideas, rich in made-to-order suggestions for costumes, sets and music. The development of mature native choreographers would, of course, take time, but they would naturally develop in the atmosphere of stability and continuity created by the establishment of a permanent ballet company.

It is protested by many that we cannot support a permanent ballet company in this country because we possess no metropolis of a stature approaching London or New York. In answer it may be pointed out that, before the war, Sweden, Denmark and Poland supported quite distinguished ballet troupes which enjoyed international respect. And the capitals of those countries are either smaller or but little larger than Toronto or Montreal. (Pre-war populations; Stockholm —533,000, Copenhagen —843,000, Warsaw —1,260,000, Montreal — 1,000,000, Toronto — 653,-000.)

ALREADY, in Toronto, there is a ballet company giving occasional professional performances. This company, under the direction of Russian-born Boris Volkoff, made its debut as a corps on the stage of the Queen City's Massey Hall in 1939. Since then it has made more than a dozen solo appearances and is also established as a regular annual feature with Toronto's Philharmonic Orchestra.

In Winnipeg, under the patronage of Manitoba's Lieutenant Governor and other distinguished citizens, English-born Gweneth Lloyd has established an increasingly competent local ballet company. Formed in 1938, shortly after Miss Lloyd's arrival from England, the Winnipeg Ballet Club has given annual or semi-annual performances since then. It now has forty dancers and its repertoire includes original choreography by Miss Lloyd. In 1944, the corps appeared by invitation in Ottawa and received an enthusiastic reception in Canada's capital. Thus, the Toronto and Winnipeg Ballets are already proof of what can be done, as yet on a local scale, with very limited sums and hard work.

As to the practical means of going about laying the foundations of a native ballet corps, it must first be kept in view that the problem of building a Canadian ballet will be quite different to that encountered in smaller countries like Sweden and Denmark, or in world cities such as London or Paris. There is no city in Canada capable of supporting a permanent ballet company, even with the aid of heavy underwriting by wealthy sponsors, should such ever exist here. Therefore, plans will have to be developed with the idea of a touring company firmly in mind. A travelling company could tour the country for a number of months each year, making the most of local conditions, and carrying a minimum of equipment. Such a "Canadian Ballet Company" would, however, need to have permanent headquarters in some large city—a centralized city such as Ottawa would be most suitable, and would also forestall Montreal-Toronto feuding.

As to the immediate future, the most pressing need is for a Canadian Ballet Conference at which dancers, painters, musicians, and other interested persons, could meet to exchange basic views and take stock of the country's present and possible future ballet resources. At such a conference, all aspects of the problem would be covered and the tentative lines upon which plans for a Canadian ballet should be established could be drawn up. Little more than that could be done, temporarily, but the seed would be planted, the basis for concrete thinking would be laid, and active organizing could be undertaken as opportunity offered.

The "Nocturne" scene from "Etude" as presented by The Winnipeg Ballet. Only seven years old, this company has won wide praise.

Costume design by Alfred Pellan for fantasy, "Madeleine et Pierre."

A scene from The Winnipeg Ballet's version of "Les Preludes." The Winnipeg Company design own set decorations, costumes and programs.

# U.S. Navy in Action—As War Artists Saw It

AN exhibition of paintings, known as the Abbott Collection of the United States Navy in Action, opened at the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, on November 3.

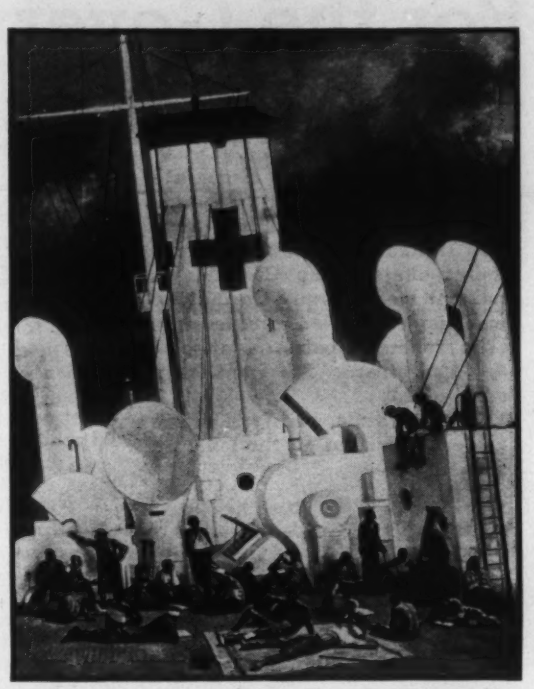
These paintings are the work of fifteen well-known American artists — Kerr Eby, Thomas Hart Benton, John McCrady, Joseph Hirsch, Georges Schreiber, Robert Benney, Lawrence Beall Smith, Howard Baer, Adolf Dehn, Don Freeman, David Stone Martin, Irwin Hoffman, Julian Levi, James Turnbull, Reginald Marsh — who travelled thousands of miles to make the record.

Commissioned as war artist-correspondents, they lived the scenes they painted. They shared quarters with men in the armed forces at Naval Air Stations, on carriers, in foxholes. Their sketches were made during actual invasions, bombardments and landings on Tarawa, Bougainville, and Saipan, at sea, and in the Philippine Islands, as well as at training centers in the U.S.

The project was conceived by the United States Navy to assist as a morale builder and to educate the people at home by showing them in graphic detail the sort of lives led by men dear to them. It was sponsored by Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago, Illinois.

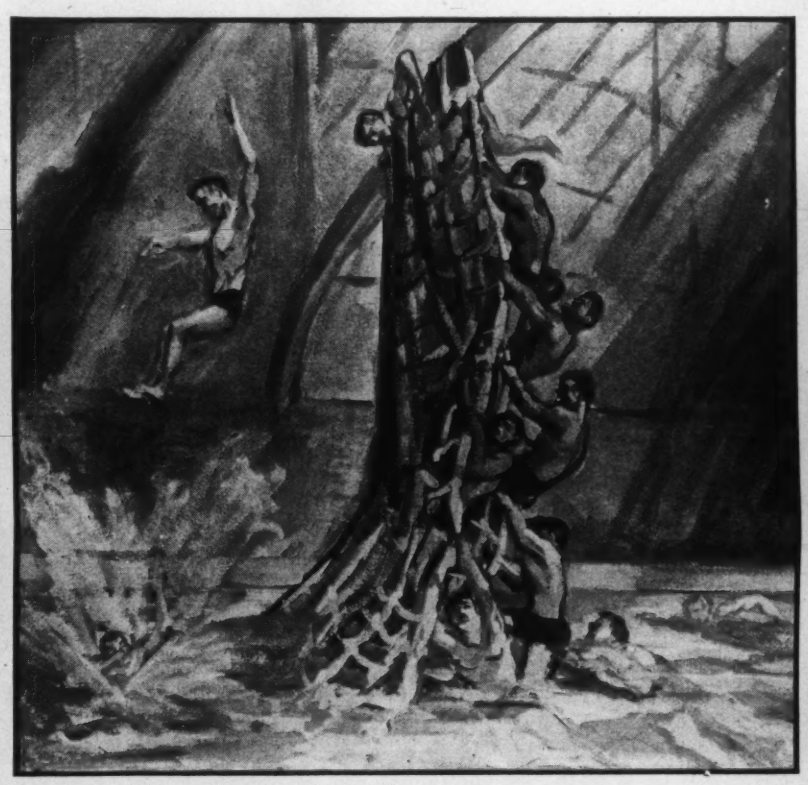
The paintings have been shown in principal American cities. After the showing at the National Gallery they will tour Canada. Eventually they will be placed on permanent exhibit at Washington, D. C.

**Naval Air Might At Santa Cruz**
**Robert Benney**



**Mercy Ship**
**Joseph Hirsch**

**Life In Their Hands**
**Howard Baer**

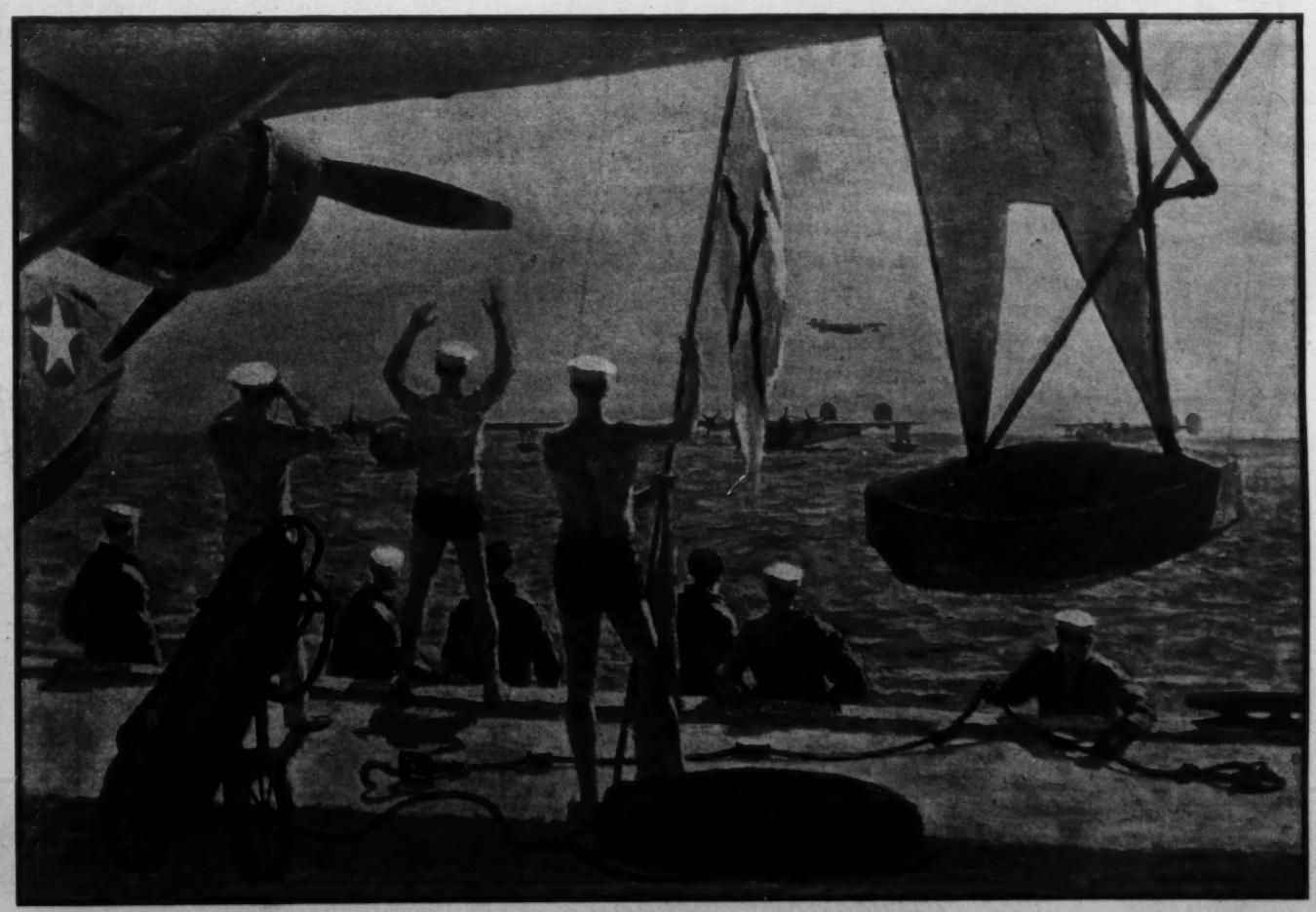


**Dunking Manoeuvre**
**Don Freeman**

**Jeep Turns Ambulance**
**Kerr Eby**

**Home The Weary Blimpman Makes His Way**
**Adolf Dehn**

**A Fighter Hits The Sack**
**Lawrence Beall Smith**



**Making The Buoy (A flight of four-engine patrol bombers manoeuvre up to the beaching buoys.)**
**Joseph Hirsch**

# All Canadians Work For the Government

By REX FROST

**Whether at home, at work or indulging in recreation, Canadian citizens today wallow beneath a wave of widely diversified taxation. In 1938, 248 original taxation statutes and 943 tax amendments cluttered up Canada's financial mechanism. During the war they multiplied considerably. (The Federal administration also assumed many Provincial tax schedules.)**

**In this article, Mr. Frost draws aside the curtain on the taxation scene.**

"IT'S tough trying to keep both my wife and the Government on one income"!

"Three days out of every six I work for the Ottawa crowd"!

When Canadians try to figure out how they're going to pay for the war, together with present and promised social legislation, they express themselves in various ways but think along similar lines.

While executives of some of the larger Canada-wide business organizations claim that the assumption of many former provincial obligations by Ottawa has simplified taxation bookkeeping returns, smaller merchants think otherwise.

The alarm clock (incorporating 25 per cent war revenue tax, plus 8 per cent sales tax) awakens the private citizen with a subconscious reminder that it's time to start ringing up his daily cash payments on the national tax register.

His shaving cream, face lotion, toothpaste and hair tonic bear a 25 per cent and 8 per cent impost. Milady's face cream, powder, nail polish, perfume and other articles of feminine allure, similarly taxed, combine to turn the bathroom cabinet into a money box for the national treasury, into which the assessment on toiletries last year tinkled $6.3 millions.

From the time the family is ready for the day's activities until bedtime, the tax man is continually at elbow. The levy of which the citizen is least conscious is the sales tax. It creeps into the cost of practically every manufactured article in the household, from food, through clothing, to furniture and to the light and gas bill.

A peacetime innovation, the sales tax illustrates that the budget man, like the wartime conqueror, can more imperceptibly impose his will upon the victim by instalments. From 1 per cent in 1920, the sales tax crept steadily upward, reaching its present 8 per cent in 1936. Last year, constituting the third largest revenue item, and almost unobserved by the buying public, it slipped a nifty $404 millions into Mr. Ilsley's hip pocket. This sum proved slightly higher than the Dominion treasury's average yearly revenue from all sources combined during the inter-war years 1919-1939.

## All Roads Lead to Ottawa

The citizen may travel in divers directions; the tax dollars speed only one way — Ottawa. On rail, bus or plane trips, his accommodation and sleepers net the Government 15 per cent. If instead he telephones long distance, telegraphs or cables, it still buzzes up on the switchboard for Mr. Ilsley.

At the service station, the operator filling a gas tank works three times as hard for the tax man as he does for himself. For every $1 the gasoline pump dial ticks up, Federal and Provincial authorities share 43 cents, the Federal coffers getting the smaller share. This is the Canada-wide average.

Assuming that one-half the adults in Canada smoke tobacco, the privilege cost them an average $40 tax last year. It takes one cent Federal tax to light up a cigarette. Every $1 spent in tobacco sends 70 to 75 cents to the capital treasury. Collectively, Canada's smoke rings floated $145 millions into the Ottawa atmosphere, illuminated by an extra $3 million tax flare from matches and lighters, in 1944.

In both a business and social way, the Government long has encouraged the citizen to pay his bills and write letters. On every check below $100, it collects 3 cents; over $100, 6 cents. The 4 cent stamp on an out of town letter represents 2 cents postage and 2 cents war tax.

## The Tax Man's Tune

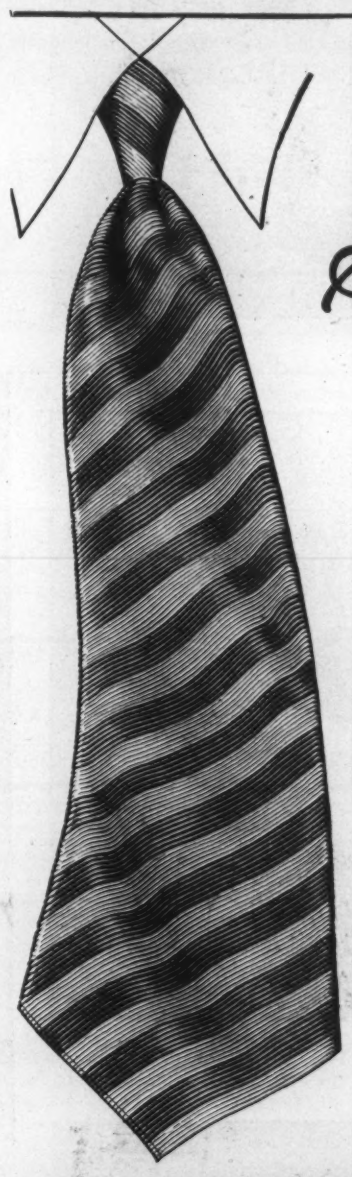
"All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy", says the well known adage. It is turned to profitable account, taxably speaking. At the theatre or movies there's a 20 per cent entertainment tax. Stepping a little higher at the night club or floor show, means 25 per cent war tax on the check. Neither can the tax man be entirely evaded by spending an evening at home. The radio and phonograph come under the Federal ear. If bridge is the preference, playing cards pay an excise of 20 cents. If the host decides to make the evening more convivial, every case of 24 pints of beer wends $1 or thereabouts clinking into the Federal and Provincial coolers. A quart of Scotch gurgles $1.59 and rye whiskey $1.35 into the Federal container, and Provincial governments also get their feet on the brass rail. Nor can temperance folk dodge the Government budgeteers. Tea and coffee during wartime have been imported only by the Ottawa controllers, who sell these products to the trade at an undisclosed profit. Snapping the cap from a bottle of coke drops 2 cents into the Federal glass; soft drinks refreshed the man behind the Ottawa counter by $19.4 millions last year. Water is relatively cheap — only 8 per cent sales tax.

These are but a few instances picked from among the estimated 1,700 original or amended taxation schedules now in effect.

Striking the heaviest blow is the income tax. Direct levies upon private incomes comprised 38 per cent of the Federal treasury's revenues last year, and punched the all-time record clock at $1,152 millions. It is just as important to note the percentage, as the amount, because it indicates a substantial proportion of Government revenues based on that very significant function of modern government — adjusting the burden of taxation upon shoulders most capable of bearing it.

With income tax, the "Big Shot" pays the big shot. The $10,000-a-year man who earns only about 6½ times the gross income of the $1,500 industrial worker, pays 37½ times the tax. Even at $5,000, the skilled technician pays practically 14 times the income tax of his less fortunate (?) $1,500 associate.

Last year, income tax collections, supplemented by $468 millions excess business profits tax, plus $15 millions succession duties, sped to Ottawa a total of $1,635 millions, a sum practically equivalent to the whole cost of Canada's six year military participation and reconversion in World War No. I. Collectively these receipts in the direct private and business income tax groups represented 55 per cent of total Federal revenues. More than half the treasury receipts thus were based primarily on sliding scales of taxation which struck high bracket earnings with a forcible impact akin to

Forsyth TIES

Ties by Forsyth are designed to be worn with ease and regarded with pride. See them now at your favourite men's store . . . brilliant and colourful ties, styled in beautiful fabrics, clever designs and smart new colour combinations . . . and expressing quality and craftsmanship in every thread.

"No one ever regretted Buying Quality"

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF The Guaranteed Forsyth Shirt

T-5

SHIRTS PAJAMAS SHORTS MUFFLERS HANDKERCHIEFS

JOHN FORSYTH LIMITED - Kitchener, Ontario

Thief Steals Watch!

*Was the train on time? The passenger glanced at his wrist—and quickly scrambled to his feet. His watch was gone! He remembered removing it only five minutes before to wash his hands. But back in the washroom, the bare metal of the washstand reflected the growing surprise in his eyes. The watch was really gone!*

• • •

This story is British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company Claim O-521. *But not the whole story!* The man's joy when he realized his British Northwestern Personal Property Floater policy reimbursed him for *all* losses of personal effects incurred at home or away from home . . . his pleasure at the Company's prompt settlement — that's another story. One that many know who have *all* their fire and casualty insurance underwritten by this unquestionably strong Canadian company.

Enjoy this *Complete* Protection

*Today . . . NOW . . . ask your British Northwestern agent about the broad coverage a Personal Property Floater Policy gives you.*

British Northwestern
*Fire Insurance Company*

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO, ONTARIO



IN MONTREAL

Men of affairs naturally stop at the WINDSOR because of its reputation for dignified comfort, unobtrusive, courteous service and its convenient location—and because the WINDSOR is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.

THE Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, PRESIDENT

45-1

geometric progression. On the remaining 45 per cent of the revenue schedules, the wealthier man paid no higher a rate of tax than the poor man.

While the complexities and annoyances of our multiple tax structure are possibly uppermost in the average citizen's mind, the basic and dominant financial consideration, nationally speaking, is that the Federal government for three years past has spent annually twice as much as it received from taxation. To balance recent war budgets, the Government would have had to double every existing form of tax direct and indirect. Such crushing taxation however, would have defeated its own end by boosting living costs and destroying the equilibrium between the price and wage structure. Therefore, to make up the budget deficit, the citizen was invited to lend his money to the government, and thus invest in victory. This fifty-fifty combination of interest-bearing investment and taxation dollars fortunately got results.

## If We Had Lost the War

Had the Allies lost the war, Canadians now would be paying a price, by comparison with which their present taxation schedule would be but a drop in the bucket. It certainly would be all tax and expropriation, but no loan. Supporting this view, it can be recalled that the Nazis, during their first year of domination over France, levied upon the citizens of the Republic a cash occupation tax equivalent to $3.308 millions. This in addition to the wealth stolen or exploited in kind. Other European countries suffered varying measures of extortion.

It is fortunate that Canada faces nothing worse than deficit budgets. During the present fiscal year, Ottawa anticipates tax revenues of $2.5 billions, and has budgeted to spend $4.65 billions. By far the largest portion of the expenditure, about 72 cents out of every dollar, will have a direct relationship to Canada's participation in the recent war. However, a very much larger portion of the monies paid out under the heading of "War Account" will stay in Canada this year than during the period of actual hostilities. Service gratuities, grants in relation to demobilization and rehabilitation, together with many similar items, will return an appreciable volume of dollars into civilian channels at home.

There is also provision in the present estimates for expenditures of $700 millions which will be paid to the Canadian taxpayer in family allowances, old age pensions, health insurance and other social benefits. These represent 16 cents of every dollar the Federal Government anticipates spending this fiscal period.

Our national spending plan may be broadly summarized in this way. For every dollar paid by the public into the treasury by way of taxation and loan in this the first postwar year, 72 cents have been appropriated to provide the Canadian citizen with security from his military enemies beyond the realm. A further 16 cents are being applied to his more effective security from social ills threatening the Canadian home from within. The residual 12 cents of the spending dollar must be stretched to cover all the remaining services related to the administration of domestic and foreign affairs, and they are legion, like the taxes.

## Cross-Roads of Decision

The most prominent factor in the recent increase of Canada's "Ordinary" expenditures is interest which, due to wartime borrowings, now stands some $300 millions a year higher than six years ago. Naturally, the higher the debt goes, the more interest must be met, and this comes from the taxpayer's pocket.

Canada stands therefore at the cross-roads of financial decision—whether to dig down hard now and get this mounting debt under control, or take it easy and hope that the up-and-coming generation will feel kindly and generous about footing the bill as it pyramids to even dizzier heights.

A red light blazons on the highway behind us. In only seven of the twenty-one years between the two wars did Canadians pay enough taxes to balance the budget (1924 to 1930); and even in these years the surplus of national revenues over expenditures was a purely nominal figure. The result was that by the time we got through paying the major bill for world war No. 1 (and it is not finally paid yet) interest and other charges amounted to double the original cost.

With little prospect of balancing the nation's finances before 1948, the obvious crux of the immediate postwar situation is Economy—Economy both by the citizen and the government. It is illogical to suggest that individually, or as a family, we can proceed to higher standards of living until we start spending less than we earn.

The general principles of the science of political economy also warn that very little positive action is actually needed to start an epidemic of inflation. Sudden widespread increases in wage levels, with accompanying price advances, can provide one primary reason. Failure to tax adequately and to balance budgets another. So called "controls" can perhaps delay, but cannot indefinitely resist the inevitable forces of economics.

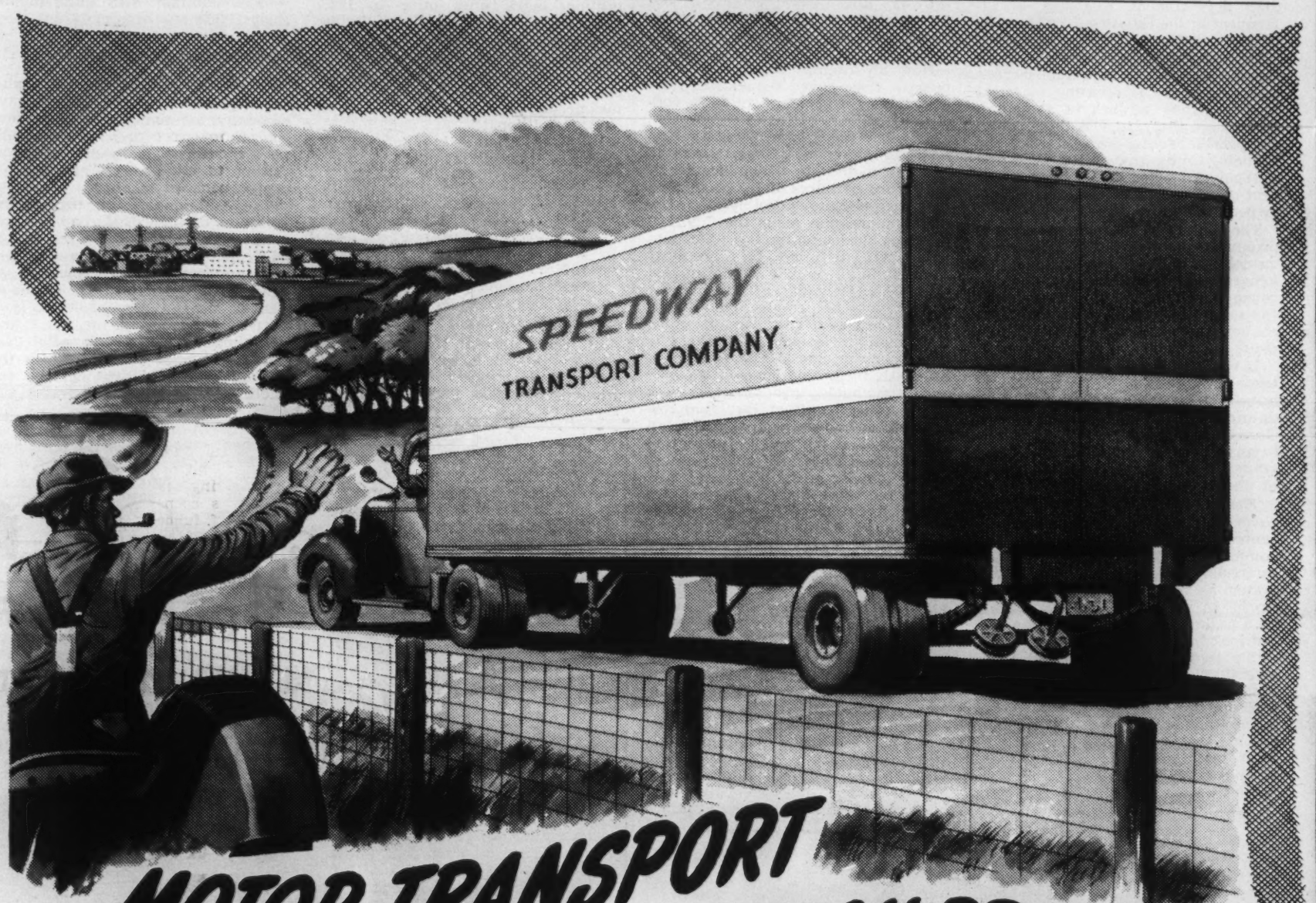

**Ford Truck Headquarters**

**PUDDICOMBE'S**

**Bloor and Dundas Sts. KEnwood 9401**

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR 1946






# MOTOR TRANSPORT MAKES DECENTRALIZATION PRACTICAL

COMMUNITY PLANNING authorities agree that industrial decentralization is highly desirable for postwar Canada. Instead of crowded cities, they advocate factories set in farm communities where men may both till the soil and ply their trades. The results . . . a healthier, happier life, less hazardous . . . and better production.

Thanks to good roads, trucks and trailers, decentralization is perfectly feasible. World War II proved it. For Canada's amazing war production is largely due to subcontractors—small "feeder" plants located in towns and villages all over the country. Trucks and trailers are the conveyers on this nation-wide assembly line. They unite the network of widely scattered manufacturers into a single production unit.

Let's never forget that in war and in peace this is a motorized nation. Practically everything we eat, wear and use comes all or part way by motor transport. Which makes it vitally important to give our trucks and trailers the facilities and freedom they need to keep on rolling!

**FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY of Canada Limited**
TORONTO, ONTARIO - - MONTREAL, QUEBEC

**10,000 CANADIAN Towns and Villages Are Served Solely by Motor Transport**

45% of Canada's population lives in rural areas. To these people Trucks and Trailers are vital. In fact 10,000 towns and villages are entirely dependent on motor transportation because they are miles from the nearest railroad.

It's a two-way help that Trucks and Trailers give these rural families. They not only carry farm products to market but bring back feed, fertilizer and manufactured goods. Trucks and Trailers are necessary for rural Canada—keep them rolling!

Fruehauf TRAILERS
ENGINEERED TRANSPORTATION

## THE OTTAWA LETTER

# C.N.R. 1945 Statement Makes the 30's Seem Like a Nightmare

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

SOME of the most interesting and instructive yarns on Parliament Hill come out of the committees, rather than the plenary sessions of the Commons or the Senate. There is meat in them, and sometimes a connected story of some phase of Canadian development, such as is infrequent in the debates of Parliament itself.

In 1944 the Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment was a mine of fascinating material about various aspects of Canadian life. There has been nothing quite comparable so far in 1945, but the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping unfolded bit by bit the current position of various Government-owned utilities.

The spot news of these sessions is promptly reported, but an even more valuable composite picture for the general public is usually ignored, because it cannot be assembled until the sessions are over, and by then the earlier disclosures are felt by the press to be news no longer.

It is sometimes complained of that these annual reports are old stuff, but this year, because of the advanced date of the sittings, the story of the Canadian National Railways was brought right up to date, with budgetary estimates right up to the end of the present calendar year.

Then the fact that some figures covering six years of war were presented permitted members of the committee to obtain an exceptionally interesting conspectus of our railway system as we move into the postwar world. In a sense the C.N.R. stands on a peak of achievement to-day and can look back down a very long way—to a deep trough in the thirties, before that to the illusory prosperity of the late twenties, and, still further back, to the middle of the last war when a hodge-podge of fine old lines going to seed, fool-hardy new lines built under political pressure, and various other assorted assets and liabilities were acquired to prevent Canadian transportation breaking down entirely during hostilities.

One wonders how many of the younger generation, as they ride the coaches of the Canadian National or put up at its hostels, are aware of the way in which the component railway lines were acquired, not through any act of faith in public ownership, but because there was really no alternative.

How an attempt was made to integrate these new acquisitions and the earlier Government railways, constructed as part of the Confederation agreements into an efficient system, how the heavy new investments in the 20's seemed to be vindicated by the record earnings of 1928, and then how the precipitous decline of traffic in the depression made the C.N.R. a grievous burden on the Canadian taxpayer, will, of course, be thoroughly familiar to all but the very youngest students of Canadian affairs.

Still more immediate and vivid is the awareness of the way in which the Canadian National Railways, like its competitor, the C.P.R., rose magnificently to the challenge of the war and contributed invaluable services to the total war effort. But what few people know even yet is the detail of the war story, and the extent to which the C.N.R. has been able to strengthen its position in six years. These facts are in the parliamentary committee report. To come to the point quickly, the public utility is in a far stronger position to-day than would have been thought possible six years ago.

### Not All Sunshine

But—there are really two "buts." Despite some reduction in the total debt, and a cut of perhaps 18 per cent in annual fixed charges since the high mark of 1932, the ratio of the Canadian National Railways' fixed charges to operating revenues is still nearly twice as high as the average of Class I Roads in the United States. It is 11.44 as compared with 6.30 for the C.P.R. (These are 1944 figures.)

Another qualification is that operating costs showed a very disturbing rise in 1944 over 1943 and appear to be still rising. The effect is that although 1945 will unquestionably be one of the very best years in its history, any substantial recession in the volume of traffic in 1946 and subsequent years would rapidly take the system back to the days when it could not possibly earn a surplus over its heavy interest charges on both its securities held by the public and its loans from the Dominion Government.

Take first the operating revenues. Until this war, they passed the $300 million mark only once—in 1928. Then there was a calamitous decline to $148 millions in 1933. (No system, certainly not the top-heavy C.N.R. system, could meet that sort of decline, and the deficit on profit and loss account in 1933 was barely short of $100 millions)

With those figures in mind, the war record is illuminating:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1939 | $203 | millions |
| 1940 | 247 | " |
| 1941 | 304 | " |
| 1942 | 375 | " |
| 1943 | 440 | " |
| 1944 | 441 | " |
| 1945 | 433 | " |
| | | (estimated) |

Of course with buoyant revenues like that, the Canadian National could proudly present a statement which made the dark days of the 1930's like a bad dream. Take 1943, for example. On its operating revenues of $440 millions minus operating expenses of $324 millions, it could show net operating revenue of $116 millions. It set aside $19 millions for a pensions reserve and still had $97 millions. Deductions for taxes and rents and various other items, and additions of incomes from hotels, investments etc., left the railway with a net income of $85 millions available for payment of interest.

In 1943 it paid interest on Funded Debt held by the public of $31 millions, and another $18 millions or so on Government loans, and was still able to show an overall cash surplus of nearly $36 millions. It would be difficult to imagine a statement in greater contrast with those of the early 1930's.

### Substantial Reserves

By the end of this year the surplus earnings of the war years will have amounted to nearly $96 millions. Very substantial reserves have been built up for deferred maintenance, amortization of war projects and possible depreciation of inventory.

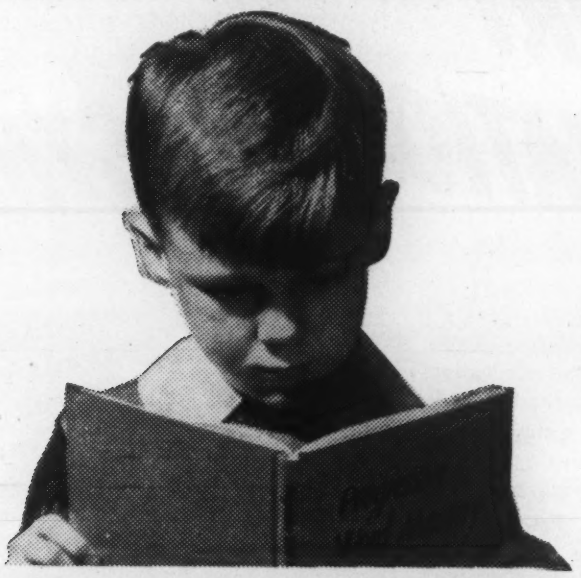
The full import of the capital structure of the C.N.R., and the economic significance of the percentage of its debt owed to certain members of the general public in securities, as against that owed to all the people of Canada as Government loans is, I confess, a bit beyond me, but I find it interesting that the Canadian National has been able to reduce the amount of funded debt held by the public to $622 millions (it was $1,276 millions in 1931) and the annual interest charge on such public securities to $28 millions ($56 millions in 1931). I note also that one of its most expensive securities, 6½ per cent Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds of the old Canadian Northern for $24 millions matures next July and I presume that it can be refunded then at a saving of something like $800,000 annually.

Rising costs due to higher wage rates and higher prices for fuels and other materials rather subdue the otherwise very rosy picture of the system as it goes into the first post-war years. Operating expenses in 1944 were $38 millions over 1943 despite a very slight decline in volume of traffic handled. Costs in 1944 were nearly $68 millions more than they would have been at 1939 levels. And the trend is still upward. The president estimated that applications for wage and salary increases still pending were of the order of $25 millions annually, and that costs for fuel and other materials were rising.


**EXECUTIVES!**

Do you know of a creative merchandising man who might be interested in joining the Plans Department of a large and progressive organization? Knowledge of merchandising methods more important than layout or copy experience though latter abilities desirable. A letter to File No. E&P T 508, National Employment Service Office, 832A Bay Street, will be treated in strict confidence.





**EXECUTOR: A WORD HE DOESN'T HAVE TO THINK ABOUT**

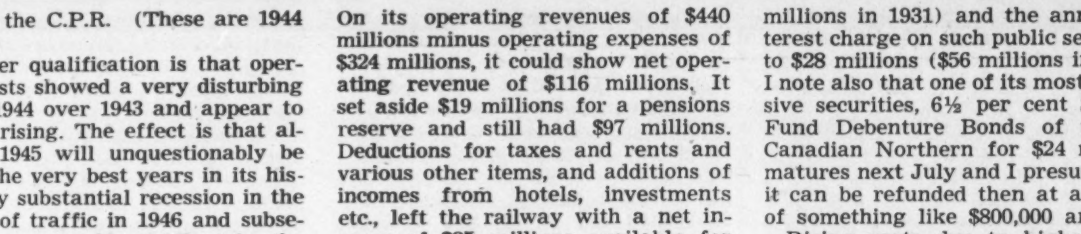
BUT HIS FATHER DOES. All fathers do. We shall welcome an opportunity to talk about our experience, understanding and other qualifications as an Executor.

**Crown Trust Company**

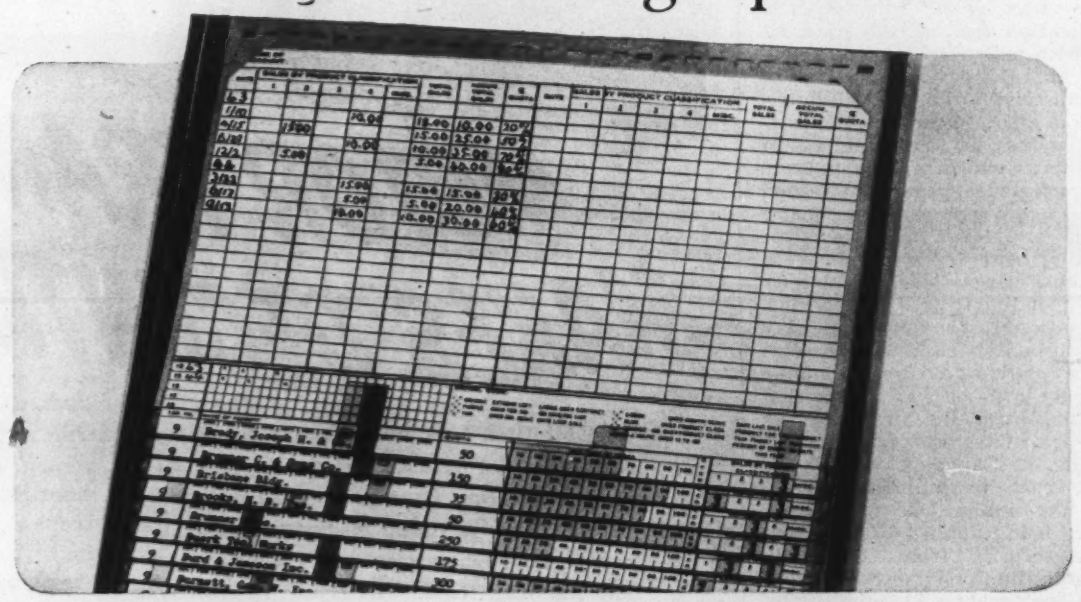
*Executors : Trustees : Financial Agents*

R. W. STEELE, President
IRVING P. REXFORD, Vice-President and Managing Director
W. RALPH SALTER, K.C., Vice-President
HOWARD A. EATON, Toronto Manager





**KARDEX 7** puts you **FRONT AND CENTER** in your theatre of merchandising operations



Both markets and products are undergoing great changes. Buying activity is altering almost from week to week. It is clear that executives can afford to sit in only one place . . . where they can plainly see the facts about their business.

This is exactly why hundreds of large and small manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers depend on Remington Rand Systems of Administrative Record Control. These systems provide the "Fact-Power" vital to sound and intelligent direction of profitable selling activities, stock control with reduction of inventory in "war" lines, and effective control of purchasing, follow-up, and ledger routines.

Take sales control, for example. With Kardex Visible, this immediately becomes accurate, positive and simple. Kardex tells you when each customer bought last, how much, and what lines. What are each customer's total needs. What percentage you are getting. Who has stopped buying and also why. Our picture shows how Kardex with exclusive Graph-A-Matic signal control provides charted information for quick, convenient reference. Summed up for review at all times is the vast amount of data required in developing and maintaining "Sales-Power."

Equally effective methods of record control show the way to reduced capital investment in inventory, increase turnover and "flexibility." They help to place purchasing on a scientific basis, simplify follow-up and bring a greater economy to other record keeping operations.

What better time than now to have a Systems and Methods Technician make unbiased recommendations on your vital records and routines? He'll give you some highly valuable pointers. Just call our nearest Branch Office.

*Remington Rand*

HEAD OFFICE: 199 BAY STREET, TORONTO
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

# Can German Socialists Save World Peace?

By WILLIAM BOWER

**It has been suggested recently that the British Labor Government should rely on the German Social Democrats as a counterweight against the German Conservatives as well as against the German Communists.**

**Mr. Bower, a Canadian observer of the European political scene, points out that there would have been no Hitler if the German Social Democrats and Communists had been united in 1933. If they are united in the future, British reliance on the Social Democrats would be a great step towards world peace.**

ALMOST unnoticed on this continent, a political crisis is brewing in Germany, a crisis, that is to say, of long-term Allied occupation policies.

At present, only the Russian policy in Germany is clear and carried out with determination. This policy is distribution of the Junker land among the peasants, and socialization of what industry there is in the Russian zone. That the Russians in carrying out their policy make use of German Communists is often considered to be improper. But should they use Junkers to distribute the land, and industrialists to socialize industry? Of course, it might be said they ought not to socialize at all. This demand would be as unreasonable as the demand that the Americans should socialize in their zone. However, there is a difference between not socializing and using the German forces the Americans and the British are using.

The London *Economist* recently analyzed the German situation and expressed the fear that the withdrawal of the armies of occupation would be "an open invitation to left-wing extremism to flood westward, destroying all hope of democratic government." Is there any hope of democratic government on the basis of a feudal Junker economy? In the west and south of Germany, occupied by the British and the Americans, this patent discrepancy between economic and social structure and democratic possibilities does not exist, and the answer, of course, would be for the British and the Americans to lay the groundwork for Democratic government while they are there. But, the *Economist* says, the British and the Americans rely on Conservative Catholic elements, and if they do not mend their ways they will leave behind them, in the west,"a Germany of industrialists and Conservatives ready for a revenge," in addition to the danger of "left-wing extremism" from the east.

Major-General B. M. Hoffmeister, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., has been appointed General Manager of the Canadian White Pine Company Limited and MacMillan Industries Limited, lumber and plywood producing subsidiaries of the H. R. MacMillan Export Company Limited. Until he went on Active Service with the Seaforth Battalion on Sept. 2, 1939, Gen. Hoffmeister was sales manager of the Canadian White Pine Company Limited.

## Support Reforms

What is to be done? The *Economist* suggests "an alternative which, with a Labor Government in Britain, it is possible to pursue.' This alternative is "to back immediately and deliberately the forces of social democracy, supporting the reforms the German Socialists demanded." The *Economist's* suggestion is admirable, but it requires much thought before it could be put into effect.

For instance, the question would have to be answered: what were the reforms the German Socialists demanded? In the latter years of the Weimar Republic the Social Democrats took part in, or supported, every government of the Reich. They did not demand anything that was not demanded by many other parties too, namely, that Hitler should be kept from power. That was not a reform, and even for this all-important demand they were not prepared to fight. Yet had they demanded reforms, and had they fought for their demands, things would have taken a different turn for the whole world. For in that case the Social Democrats would have had the assistance of another workers' party that was five-sixths as strong as they were, the Communists. If the German working class had been united in 1933 there would have been no Hitler. To try to apportion blame or praise in this question cannot undo the second world war. But the fact must be recognized.

Today, of course, very few Germans have any political thoughts, and still fewer have any political ambition. The political problem of the occupation, therefore, is not to establish democracy in the occupied country; it is to create the economic and social conditions in which democracy can work later on. The *Economist* is right in saying that these conditions cannot be created by German Conservatives. Can they be created by the Social Democrats?

"There will be those," says the *Economist*, "who will call the policy a return to the Weimar Republic which (so runs the fable) 'led straight to the Nazis'." It is indeed a fable to say that the Weimar Republic led straight to the Nazis because the Weimar Republic, or the Social Democrats, wanted the Nazis. But it must be said, nevertheless, that the Weimar Republic did lead straight to the Nazis. It led to them, on the negative side, because the Social Democrats and the Communists were disunited.

Precisely this state of affairs would repeat itself if the Social Democrats were to be established as a counterweight against the Communists. Inescapably German aggression, that frivolous sport of a small number of powerful industrialists and financiers, would again be the beneficiary, even if the power of that class is destroyed now.

The British Labor Party is opposed to alliances between Socialists and Communists in the countries of western Europe. It would be a new tragedy for the whole world if the British Labor Party and the British Labor Government applied the same policy to Germany. The main point to be considered here is this. British Laborites, like the German Social Democrats before the rise of Hitler, differ from the Communists, not in their ultimate goal, but in that they hope to achieve this goal by gradual reform; and they say the Communists hold that socialism can be built only out of a revolutionary chaos. Now, no social revolution could shatter any country as Germany is shattered. This means that at present the German Communists could not be revolutionary, even if they wanted to; while the German Social Democrats could not be reformist, even if they wanted to.

## Capitalistic Features

A reconstructed Germany will have to have many capitalistic features in agriculture, industry, and trade. On such an economic and social foundation she can remain peaceful only if her political life is democratic. Her political life can be domicratic only if she has a strong Social Democratic party and a strong Communist party apart from what other parties there might be. At the same time, Social-Democratic policy could not differ in any important aspect from Communist policy—unless one of these two parties were deliberately to inject artificial causes of friction. A socialistic revolution would be senseless in a country that had just incorporated capitalistic features in its reconstruction because there was no alternative, and the Communists as well as the Social Democrats would have to pursue social reform for a considerable time.

Externally, too, it is necessary that a strong Social-Democratic party maintaining close ties with Britain should exist side by side, in friendly political rivalry, with a strong Communist party maintaining close ties with Russia.

If this is borne in mind the realization of the *Economist's* suggestion would be a great step forward towards friendly relations between Britain and Russia, and thus towards world peace.

"PICTURES FOR LASTING PLEASURE"

"INDIANS COMING BACK FROM THE HUNT"

By Cornelius Krieghoff, 1812,-1872, framed size 21" x 28". This early Canadian masterpiece is now on view together with a large and interesting collection of fine paintings by Canadian, English and European artists. Prices range from $35. to $5,000.

EST. 1932

A. R. LAING G. BLAIR LAING

LAING FINE ART GALLERIES

60 Bloor St. East, Toronto - Just East of Yonge

# Is Justice Wasted on Germans?

BY GERALD CLARK

*(Standard War Correspondent)*

KARL KLOSTER, a round-shouldered, sallow man of 40, a citizen of one of the many German cities captured by the Allies, stood in the prisoner's dock gripping the rail. Only a couple of minutes before he had nearly collapsed while waiting for the five Allied military court officers to reach a decision. The charge: concealing in his cellar five shot-guns and 60 rounds of ammunition. At first he had pleaded not guilty, but evidence produced by his liberated and vengeful Russian housemaid forced him to break down.

"I am a game warden," he had said. "I wanted to save the guns for my work when the war is finish[ed]

The Standard now reaches more than 220,310 families

Net Paid Circulation September 29, 1945

THE STANDARD IS A MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

possible so that purely local offences will be adjudged by the Germans themselves. But the problem is the same whenever we attempt to place a German in a responsible position. Who can be trusted?

No judge under the Hitler regime could hold office unless he was a member of the Nazi Party. Some joined for the convenience, others because they were true disciples. In one town under British control, officers interviewed two prospects for the job of local judge. One was shown by field security experts to be a fervent Nazi. The other had retired from the bench in 1933 because he could not agree with Hitler. He would be the logical man to be appointed in the future.

This judge and the others will change the whole system of justice. Instead of trying persons by their own laws, they will be tried by a system that is different from anything as it is known in Germany. Instead of prescribing penalties and sentences that can be appealed in higher courts, Military courts in Germany today aren't much different from civil courts in Canada. Men in khaki who preside over them weigh evidence as carefully as they would in London or Montreal. They are as objective as judges anywhere, despite the fact that they are dealing with people we have learned to hate.

At the moment, no civilian courts are in operation in the British or Canadian sectors. Civilians appear before Military Government courts for both military and non-military crimes. We are trying to reopen regular German courts as fast as

• • •

**The above exclusive dispatch, cabled from inside Germany by Gerald Clark, The Standard's war correspondent, is one of several feature articles that have appeared recently in The Standard on this subject. Realizing the intense public interest, and variance of viewpoint on the question of how tough we should be in our treatment of German civilians, The Standard assigned Gerald Clark the task of keeping The Standard's 200,000 readers fully informed and up-to-date on the attitude of German civilians towards our conquering armies and how sternly we are administering justice in the occupied German cities. It is another indication of the alertness of The Standard's editorial policy.**

**The Standard**

**(Published at 231 St. James Street, Montreal)**

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

# The Point Beyond Good And Evil Is Often Very Difficult To See

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE people who lived in the pre-World War I era had a wonderful advantage over everyone who has inhabited the planet since. They knew what was right and what was wrong. Morality had amost the quality of an exact science, with clear directives from the highest possible authorities — Society, Shakespeare and the Scriptures. It was right to respect the Ten Commandments and wrong to ignore them, right for children to obey their parents and for parents to insist that the rule was not neglected. It was right too, to earn your living and cherish your family, and wrong to be indolent or wasteful or to get drunk and beat your wife. In fact it was wrong to get drunk, even if you didn't beat your wife. All these rules were clearly recognized as binding. It never occurred to the respectable that the moral law had its origin in shibboleth and was simply being used as a handy instrument by the vested interests. Actually the only vested interest clearly recognized as such was the liquor industry, and strong measures were being taken to deal with that.

All through World War I most people in the Allied countries were convinced that the Allied side was right and Germany was wrong. With the Russian Revolution, however, the clear line that separated good from evil began to waver noticeably. It was right for the Russian people to emerge from their ancient servitude; but wasn't it wrong of them to murder the Czar and the Imperial family? The eventual triumph over Germany was right, but to a great many world-thinkers the Treaty of Versailles was outrageously wrong. Wasn't it possible that Germany herself, if not exactly in the right, had not been entirely in the wrong originally? Hadn't Russia mobilized first?

Was Prohibition wrong or right? Since drunkenness was wrong it seemed clear at the beginning that the prohibition of drunkenness must be right. As it worked out however Prohibition turned out to be so hopelessly wrong that many people took to getting righteously drunk on bathtub gin simply as an act of moral vindication.

IT WAS probably as a result of all these confusions that a new mystique began to emerge after World War I. Nothing was either ultimately right or ultimately wrong. Jean Jacques Rousseau had thought that one up over a century ago, but to its modern promoters it seemed a strikingly new and gratifying solution to the old problem. Human beings need no longer be hagridden by conscience, since good and evil were merely terms which the rational being could reject. Whatever he did he was neither right nor wrong in the moral sense. He was merely social or anti-social, his personality was adjusted or maladjusted and his consequent behavior either acceptable or non-acceptable to Society. He need no longer worry about his sense of moral guilt. All he had to worry about was his sense of propriety.

The new scheme of values doesn't, of course, let the anti-social man off from the consequences of his behavior. A hangover will be just as painful as it ever was, whether it leaves the sufferer with a sense of original sin or the feeling of having made a fool of himself at the party. The individual whose social maladjustment leads him to strangle his wife will have to pay for his anti-social behavior and get what comfort he can from knowing that he isn't being hanged by a shibboleth but merely being rationally disposed of at the end of a rope. In the meantime the rest of the world may enjoy what seems to be the Fifth and Ultimate Freedom, the Freedom from Conscience.

The rest of the world, that is, except that part of it which has children of public school age.

THE public school is still the most conservative of institutions. It continues to teach the children the Decalogue and the Beatitudes, at whatever risk of inhibiting their psyches or handing them over to the vested interests. Public school authorities are willing to admit such modern terms as "social" and "anti-social"; at the same time few, if any, will permit any light-fingered trifling with such stern concepts as wrong and right. As a result, parents who have freed themselves from what Major General Brock Chisholm refers to as "the poisonous certainties fed us by our parents, our Sunday and day-school teachers, our politicians and our priests," now find themselves after a brief fling at freedom, hopelessly trapped again by the generation coming up.

I was sitting one afternoon with a friend in her living-room when her seven-year-old daughter Camilla came in from school and paused in the door-way.

"You're smoking," Camilla said to her mother.

Camilla's mother looked at her stonily. "Well what about it?" she said.

"You shouldn't smoke," Camilla said, "The Teacher says so."

"You can just tell the Teacher—" Camilla's mother began, and checked herself in time. "Your face is dirty," she said.

"It's wrong to smoke," said Camilla, "it turns your blood black."

"You see what I'm up against," she said, when Camilla had finally withdrawn. "I had to fight all these battles out with my own parents and now I have to fight them all over again with Camilla. For instance up at camp last summer. . ."

It seemed that one Saturday evening at the cottage she had had a glass of Crestablanca just before going to bed. It was a very small glass, as there was only part of a bottle of the mild vintage and it had had to be split three ways. As a rule she concealed any sign of even the most innocent drinking for fear of being lectured by Camilla, but this time she had neglected to clean up and the empty bottle was still on the kitchen table when she went to bed.

The children were up on Sunday morning with the birds. They had a guest who had brought her bicycle and they were riding the bicycle in turn around the cottage bringing up with a thud under her bedroom window, which was the point of adjudication about who should ride next. There was a good deal of high-pitched argument, varied by spills, and the inevitable recurrent thud against the cottage wall. She stood it as long as she could and finally sat up in bed and shouted furiously, "Will you *please* stop that damn racket!"

There was instant silence. Then the guest said in a whisper, "She *swore!*"

"I know," Camilla said, "I heard her."

"My mother swears sometimes," the guest said. "She's trying to break herself. She has to give me a nickel every time she says 'damn'."

The conference withdrew, to assemble a little later in the kitchen next to the bed-room. "You see," Camilla said, bitterly, "They've been *drinking*."

**FRIDEN Fully Automatic Calculators . . . . .**

as if by *magic* . . . produce useable answers to your figure work problems. As seeing is believing . . . telephone or write your local Friden Representative and conveniently arrange for a demonstration. Learn why a Friden is so simple to operate; that anyone in your office can be taught to produce ***accurate answers*** on your own work, with less than 15 minutes instruction. Through the efficiency of effortless productive operation, this modern calculating device will pay for itself in any business, large or small. Remember that only with a Friden, the calculator, not the operator, does the work.

***Friden Mechanical and Instructional Service is available in approximately 250 Company Controlled Sales Agencies throughout the United States and Canada.***

**FRIDEN CALCULATING MACHINE CO., INC.**

HOME OFFICE AND PLANT • SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. • SALES AND SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Canadian Distributors: **JOSEPH McDOWELL & CO.**

Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario. Sales and Service in all principal cities

**"...SO NOW WE'LL HAVE A BANKER IN THE FAMILY!"**

*"Well, Bob has finally decided! When he's finished school he wants to go to work in a bank. And I'm glad—for a lot of reasons..."*

He'll get a thorough training, and can even receive university instruction in banking and economics while he is working. Banking isn't learned in a day, but he'll get lots of help—and every opportunity to move up as he proves himself. The road to the top is wide open, and offers:

**SECURITY AND PEACE OF MIND**

Social security is a phrase prominent in public discussions these days, but the practice of it is not new. Consider the banks and their employees:

1. *Pension Funds,* to which, with their employees, banks themselves contribute substantially, make it possible for employees to devote all their business lives to banking, sure of an income for life when they reach the age of retirement.
2. *Annual vacations* with pay.
3. *Ordinary sick leave* with pay, and special sick leave arrangements in special cases.
4. *Group life insurance* contributed to jointly by banks and employees.
5. *Good working conditions.*
6. *Unlimited opportunity* for enterprise and advancement.

Banks and their staffs, in co-operation with each other, have made it possible for the latter to enjoy a well-founded sense of permanency and security.

*This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank*

# Hitler's Suicide Can Only Be Presumed

By LESLIE RANDALL

**The evidence regarding the alleged suicides of Hitler and Eva Braun is based on the statements of Nazis who may have their own good reasons for lying. Conflicting points in this evidence are discussed by Mr. Randall, well-known British writer who has completed a three months' investigation into Hitler's death, and he considers the story as given in the British Intelligence report on the subject by no means consistent or conclusive.**

THE British intelligence report that Hitler shot himself through the mouth at 2.30 p.m. on April 30, and Eva Braun committed suicide at the same time by taking poison, claims to be "positive, circumstantial, consistent and independent."

To me, as one who spent many weeks investigating the Hitler mystery, this seems a remarkable claim.

The report makes out a very good case that Hitler must be presumed to be dead. But the evidence of how he and Eva Braun died is much less satisfactory, and is by no means consistent.

The story that went round the Chancellery was that Hitler shot Eva Braun and then himself. The intelligence report does not state what is the evidence that Eva Braun took poison.

It makes no mention of the fact that the bolster of Eva Braun's bed was heavily stained, apparently with blood, and there were also what appeared to be bloodstains on the head of the sofa in the adjoining sitting-room.

One of the most important witnesses in the Hitler mystery is Erich Kempka, who is described in the report as Hitler's chauffeur, but who was actually commander of the Fuehrer's personal bodyguard.

This man claims to have carried Eva Braun's body to the emergency exit of the shelter. No one, therefore, should be better able to say how Eva Braun had died. And his evidence, as he gave it to American war correspondents in June, was that both Hitler and Eva Braun shot themselves.

Has Kempka since changed his story? The report is silent on that story.

## Bodies Completely Burned?

The assumption of the British intelligence officers that both bodies were almost completely destroyed by burning is difficult to accept. Experience during the war, when attempts were often made during the hot weather to get rid of the carcasses of animals by burning them with petrol, shows that complete destruction is hard to achieve in this way.

And Major Feodor Platanov, the Russian officer who commanded the first Red Army troops to occupy the Chancellery, is emphatic that one charred corpse was found outside the air raid shelter, but that it was not Hitler's but a double—and a very poor double at that.

It seems probable that the Russians found the female corpse — it was not examined carefully when it was seen to be obviously not that of Hitler—and that the Fuehrer's body was removed after the burning, and buried somewhere in the grounds of the Chancellery.

The time and date of the supposed suicides and the buryings seem still to be in doubt. The intelligence report states Hitler and Eva Braun died at 2.30 p.m. on April 30. But more than one witness has given the date as May 1.

Exact times and even dates of events that took place in the Chancellery during the closing days of the Battle of Berlin are difficult to fix. Except in the Hitler bunker there was no electric light. The people in the shelter had ceased to go to bed or to eat at regular hours. For them there was no day or night.

The battle was raging above and around them. They were living underground by candle-light in an atmosphere of suspense and terror, and most of them lost count of the hours and even the days.

It seems, however, more likely that the deaths took place on May 1 than on April 30. A very large number of people escaped from the Chancellery and made an attempt to break through the Russian lines. The report states that this happened—as it undoubtedly did — on the night of May 1.

I have closely questioned one of the witnesses who left the Chancellery with this party and she is emphatic that the attempted break-out followed closely on the news of Hitler's death. Everyone was then told they could fend for themselves, and the big party that attempted the break-out waited only for darkness to fall.

The official German radio announcement stated that Hitler fell on the afternoon of May 1. The intelligence report states that news of Hitler's death was not transmitted from Berlin until the evening of May 1.

But there is evidence that Gebhardt, head of the S.S. medical corps, announced Hitler's death at Nienburg, on the Baltic, at about 4 p.m. on May 1.

## No Use to Germany

The report shows that The Fuehrer remained in the Chancellery until almost all hope of escape was gone, and the disclosure that his two pilots were still in the Chancellery after the burning of the bodies seems to dispose of the possibility that he made a last minute escape by air.

Hitler had become a demented incompetent, who was issuing impossible orders and threatening anyone who ventured to expostulate with instant execution. He was terrified of assassination. He was no longer any use to Germany or anyone.

Such evidence as is advanced in the intelligence report does not seem to dispose of the possibility that Hitler and Eva Braun may have been murdered by one or more of the small group of Nazis who had access to the private suite in the air raid shelter.

The evidence of how Hitler and Eva Braun died must, presumably, be based on the statements of the Nazi thugs who were with Hitler to the end, and who may have a strong motive for lying.

IT'S NO TIME TO "SIESTA"!

RECONVERSION is proceeding faster than most people and even many industries realize. With the easing of controls, the pace is accelerating. Although shortages persist, no manufacturer can afford "to coast." The scramble is on for materials, manpower, markets, to meet the pent-up demand for consumer goods. Don't be caught napping!

We may be able to help you isolate production "bottle-necks" . . . give you a lift over the reconversion hump. Sub-contracting for peace needs is no "side-line" at Thompson Products but an integral part of our business. It calls for a wealth of engineering knowledge, "know how" and, above all, teamwork to master diversified production problems. These we have—the skills, techniques and methods of those men who accomplished miracles with metals during the war years are at your service today.

Many industries find it pays to "pass the buck" to Thompson. Why not compare notes? Inquiries are invited concerning hardened and ground parts, forged shapes and permanent mould aluminum castings from any industry our facilities may be able to serve for peacetime production.

Thompson Products

THOMPSON PRODUCTS LTD. • ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

OTHER PLANTS: CLEVELAND, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES; TOLEDO AND EUCLID, OHIO. MANUFACTURERS OF ESSENTIAL PARTS FOR THE AUTOMOTIVE, AIRCRAFT AND OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

# The Point Beyond Good And Evil Is Often Very Difficult To See

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE people who lived in the pre-World War I era had a wonderful advantage over everyone who has inhabited the planet since. They knew what was right and what was wrong. Morality had amost the quality of an exact science, with clear directives from the highest possible authorities — Society, Shakespeare and the Scriptures. It was right to respect the Ten Commandments and wrong to ignore them, right for children to obey their parents and for parents to insist that the rule was not neglected. It was right too, to earn your living and cherish your family, and wrong to be indolent or wasteful or to get drunk and beat your wife. In fact it was wrong to get drunk, even if you didn't beat your wife. All these rules were clearly recognized as binding. It never occurred to the respectable that the moral law had its origin in shibboleth and was simply being used as a handy instrument by the vested interests. Actually the only vested interest clearly recognized as such was the liquor industry, and strong measures were being taken to deal with that.

All through World War I most people in the Allied countries were convinced that the Allied side was right and Germany was wrong. With the Russian Revolution, however, the clear line that separated good from evil began to waver noticeably. It was right for the Russian people to emerge from their ancient servitude; but wasn't it wrong of them to murder the Czar and the Imperial family? The eventual triumph over Germany was right, but to a great many world-thinkers the Treaty of Versailles was outrageously wrong. Wasn't it possible that Germany herself, if not exactly in the right, had not been entirely in the wrong originally? Hadn't Russia mobilized first?

Was Prohibition wrong or right? Since drunkenness was wrong it seemed clear at the beginning that the prohibition of drunkenness must be right. As it worked out however Prohibition turned out to be so hopelessly wrong that many people took to getting righteously drunk on bathtub gin simply as an act of moral vindication.

IT WAS probably as a result of all these confusions that a new mystique began to emerge after World War I. Nothing was either ultimately right or ultimately wrong. Jean Jacques Rousseau had thought that one up over a century ago, but to its modern promoters it seemed a strikingly new and gratifying solution to the old problem. Human beings need no longer be hagridden by conscience, since good and evil were merely terms which the rational being could reject. Whatever he did he was neither right nor wrong in the moral sense. He was merely social or anti-social, his personality was adjusted or maladjusted and his consequent behavior either acceptable or non-acceptable to Society. He need no longer worry about his sense of moral guilt. All he had to worry about was his sense of propriety.

The new scheme of values doesn't, of course, let the anti-social man off from the consequences of his behavior. A hangover will be just as painful as it ever was, whether it leaves the sufferer with a sense of original sin or the feeling of having made a fool of himself at the party. The individual whose social maladjustment leads him to strangle his wife will have to pay for his anti-social behavior and get what comfort he can from knowing that he isn't being hanged by a shibboleth but merely being rationally disposed of at the end of a rope. In the meantime the rest of the world may enjoy what seems to be the Fifth and Ultimate Freedom, the Freedom from Conscience.

The rest of the world, that is, except that part of it which has children of public school age.

THE public school is still the most conservative of institutions. It continues to teach the children the Decalogue and the Beatitudes, at whatever risk of inhibiting their psyches or handing them over to the vested interests. Public school authorities are willing to admit such modern terms as "social" and "anti-social"; at the same time few, if any, will permit any light-fingered trifling with such stern concepts as wrong and right. As a result, parents who have freed themselves from what Major General Brock Chisholm refers to as "the poisonous certainties fed us by our parents, our Sunday and day-school teachers, our politicians and our priests," now find themselves after a brief fling at freedom, hopelessly trapped again by the generation coming up.

I was sitting one afternoon with a friend in her living-room when her seven-year-old daughter Camilla came in from school and paused in the door-way.

"You're smoking," Camilla said to her mother.

Camilla's mother looked at her stonily. "Well what about it?" she said.

"You shouldn't smoke," Camilla said, "The Teacher says so."

"You can just tell the Teacher—" Camilla's mother began, and checked herself in time. "Your face is dirty," she said.

"It's wrong to smoke," said Camilla, "it turns your blood black."

"You see what I'm up against," she said, when Camilla had finally withdrawn. "I had to fight all these battles out with my own parents and now I have to fight them all over again with Camilla. For instance up at camp last summer. . ."

It seemed that one Saturday evening at the cottage she had had a glass of Crestablanca just before going to bed. It was a very small glass, as there was only part of a bottle of the mild vintage and it had had to be split three ways. As a rule she concealed any sign of even the most innocent drinking for fear of being lectured by Camilla, but this time she had neglected to clean up and the empty bottle was still on the kitchen table when she went to bed.

The children were up on Sunday morning with the birds. They had a guest who had brought her bicycle and they were riding the bicycle in turn around the cottage bringing up with a thud under her bedroom window, which was the point of adjudication about who should ride next. There was a good deal of high-pitched argument, varied by spills, and the inevitable recurrent thud against the cottage wall. She stood it as long as she could and finally sat up in bed and shouted furiously, "Will you *please* stop that damn racket!"

There was instant silence. Then the guest said in a whisper, "She *swore!*"

"I know," Camilla said, "I heard her."

"My mother swears sometimes," the guest said. "She's trying to break herself. She has to give me a nickel every time she says 'damn'."

The conference withdrew, to assemble a little later in the kitchen next to the bed-room. "You see," Camilla said, bitterly, "They've been *drinking*."

**FRIDEN Fully Automatic Calculators . . . . .**

as if by *magic* . . . produce useable answers to your figure work problems. As seeing is believing . . . telephone or write your local Friden Representative and conveniently arrange for a demonstration. Learn why a Friden is so simple to operate; that anyone in your office can be taught to produce ***accurate answers*** on your own work, with less than 15 minutes instruction. Through the efficiency of effortless productive operation, this modern calculating device will pay for itself in any business, large or small. Remember that only with a Friden, the calculator, not the operator, does the work.

***Friden Mechanical and Instructional Service is available in approximately 250 Company Controlled Sales Agencies throughout the United States and Canada.***

**FRIDEN CALCULATING MACHINE CO., INC.**

HOME OFFICE AND PLANT • SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. • SALES AND SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Canadian Distributors: **JOSEPH McDOWELL & CO.**

Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario. Sales and Service in all principal cities

**"...SO NOW WE'LL HAVE A BANKER IN THE FAMILY!"**

*"Well, Bob has finally decided! When he's finished school he wants to go to work in a bank. And I'm glad—for a lot of reasons..."*

He'll get a thorough training, and can even receive university instruction in banking and economics while he is working. Banking isn't learned in a day, but he'll get lots of help—and every opportunity to move up as he proves himself. The road to the top is wide open, and offers:

**SECURITY AND PEACE OF MIND**

Social security is a phrase prominent in public discussions these days, but the practice of it is not new. Consider the banks and their employees:

1. *Pension Funds*, to which, with their employees, banks themselves contribute substantially, make it possible for employees to devote all their business lives to banking, sure of an income for life when they reach the age of retirement.
2. *Annual vacations* with pay.
3. *Ordinary sick leave* with pay, and special sick leave arrangements in special cases.
4. *Group life insurance* contributed to jointly by banks and employees.
5. *Good working conditions.*
6. *Unlimited opportunity* for enterprise and advancement.

Banks and their staffs, in co-operation with each other, have made it possible for the latter to enjoy a well-founded sense of permanency and security.

*This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank*

# Hitler's Suicide Can Only Be Presumed

By LESLIE RANDALL

**The evidence regarding the alleged suicides of Hitler and Eva Braun is based on the statements of Nazis who may have their own good reasons for lying. Conflicting points in this evidence are discussed by Mr. Randall, well-known British writer who has completed a three months' investigation into Hitler's death, and he considers the story as given in the British Intelligence report on the subject by no means consistent or conclusive.**

THE British intelligence report that Hitler shot himself through the mouth at 2.30 p.m. on April 30, and Eva Braun committed suicide at the same time by taking poison, claims to be "positive, circumstantial, consistent and independent."

To me, as one who spent many weeks investigating the Hitler mystery, this seems a remarkable claim.

The report makes out a very good case that Hitler must be presumed to be dead. But the evidence of how he and Eva Braun died is much less satisfactory, and is by no means consistent.

The story that went round the Chancellery was that Hitler shot Eva Braun and then himself. The intelligence report does not state what is the evidence that Eva Braun took poison.

It makes no mention of the fact that the bolster of Eva Braun's bed was heavily stained, apparently with blood, and there were also what appeared to be bloodstains on the head of the sofa in the adjoining sitting-room.

One of the most important witnesses in the Hitler mystery is Erich Kempka, who is described in the report as Hitler's chauffeur, but who was actually commander of the Fuehrer's personal bodyguard.

This man claims to have carried Eva Braun's body to the emergency exit of the shelter. No one, therefore, should be better able to say how Eva Braun had died. And his evidence, as he gave it to American war correspondents in June, was that both Hitler and Eva Braun shot themselves.

Has Kempka since changed his story? The report is silent on that story.

### Bodies Completely Burned?

The assumption of the British intelligence officers that both bodies were almost completely destroyed by burning is difficult to accept. Experience during the war, when attempts were often made during the hot weather to get rid of the carcasses of animals by burning them with petrol, shows that complete destruction is hard to achieve in this way.

And Major Feodor Platanov, the Russian officer who commanded the first Red Army troops to occupy the Chancellery, is emphatic that one charred corpse was found outside the air raid shelter, but that it was not Hitler's but a double—and a very poor double at that.

It seems probable that the Russians found the female corpse — it was not examined carefully when it was seen to be obviously not that of Hitler—and that the Fuehrer's body was removed after the burning, and buried somewhere in the grounds of the Chancellery.

The time and date of the supposed suicides and the buryings seem still to be in doubt. The intelligence report states Hitler and Eva Braun died at 2.30 p.m. on April 30. But more than one witness has given the date as May 1.

Exact times and even dates of events that took place in the Chancellery during the closing days of the Battle of Berlin are difficult to fix. Except in the Hitler bunker there was no electric light. The people in the shelter had ceased to go to bed or to eat at regular hours. For them there was no day or night.

The battle was raging above and around them. They were living underground by candle-light in an atmosphere of suspense and terror, and most of them lost count of the hours and even the days.

It seems, however, more likely that the deaths took place on May 1 than on April 30. A very large number of people escaped from the Chancellery and made an attempt to break through the Russian lines. The report states that this happened—as it undoubtedly did — on the night of May 1.

I have closely questioned one of the witnesses who left the Chancellery with this party and she is emphatic that the attempted break-out followed closely on the news of Hitler's death. Everyone was then told they could fend for themselves, and the big party that attempted the break-out waited only for darkness to fall.

The official German radio announcement stated that Hitler fell on the afternoon of May 1. The intelligence report states that news of Hitler's death was not transmitted from Berlin until the evening of May 1.

But there is evidence that Gebhardt, head of the S.S. medical corps, announced Hitler's death at Nienburg, on the Baltic, at about 4 p.m. on May 1.

### No Use to Germany

The report shows that The Fuehrer remained in the Chancellery until almost all hope of escape was gone, and the disclosure that his two pilots were still in the Chancellery after the burning of the bodies seems to dispose of the possibility that he made a last minute escape by air.

Hitler had become a demented incompetent, who was issuing impossible orders and threatening anyone who ventured to expostulate with instant execution. He was terrified of assassination. He was no longer any use to Germany or anyone.

Such evidence as is advanced in the intelligence report does not seem to dispose of the possibility that Hitler and Eva Braun may have been murdered by one or more of the small group of Nazis who had access to the private suite in the air raid shelter.

The evidence of how Hitler and Eva Braun died must, presumably, be based on the statements of the Nazi thugs who were with Hitler to the end, and who may have a strong motive for lying.

IT'S NO TIME TO "SIESTA"!

RECONVERSION is proceeding faster than most people and even many industries realize. With the easing of controls, the pace is accelerating. Although shortages persist, no manufacturer can afford "to coast." The scramble is on for materials, manpower, markets, to meet the pent-up demand for consumer goods. Don't be caught napping!

We may be able to help you isolate production "bottle-necks" . . . give you a lift over the reconversion hump. Sub-contracting for peace needs is no "side-line" at Thompson Products but an integral part of our business. It calls for a wealth of engineering knowledge, "know how" and, above all, teamwork to master diversified production problems. These we have—the skills, techniques and methods of those men who accomplished miracles with metals during the war years are at your service today.

Many industries find it pays to "pass the buck" to Thompson. Why not compare notes? Inquiries are invited concerning hardened and ground parts, forged shapes and permanent mould aluminum castings from any industry our facilities may be able to serve for peace-time production.

Thompson Products

THOMPSON PRODUCTS LTD. • ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

OTHER PLANTS: CLEVELAND, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES; TOLEDO AND EUCLID, OHIO. MANUFACTURERS OF ESSENTIAL PARTS FOR THE AUTOMOTIVE, AIRCRAFT AND OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## THE WORLD TODAY

# China Could Be "Another Spain" As U.S., Soviets Intervene

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

BY ALL odds the most potentially dangerous situation in the world is developing in China. Already independent newspapers in Chungking speak gloomily about their country becoming another Spain as American and Soviet intervention hardens in support of Central Government and Chinese Communist forces, each trying to establish their hold on as much of the country as possible as the Japanese occupation power dissolves.

This prospect, outlined in these articles many months ago, appeared for a brief moment to be banished by wise statesmanship when in midsummer Moscow negotiated an agreement with T. V. Soong. This recognized Chiang's Central Government as the only legitimate authority in China, and promised to turn over to this government control of Manchuria, except for the rights which Russia reserved on the railways there and in the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur.

I tried at the time to put the best possible interpretation on that Soviet promise, foreseeing an era of peaceful development in the Far East "if it were carried out." The qualification has proven necessary. For although Soviet Russia was at that time in the very act of joining the Chinese Government on the Security Council of the United Nations, it is hard to repress doubt as to whether the Soviets did not intend things to come out the way they have.

### Follows A Pattern

Their policy has developed according to a pattern so consistently followed in Poland, in the Balkans, and now in Persia, that the conviction is overwhelming that it was planned just this way. Russia's major war and peace aim is to gain additional "strategic cover" along her frontiers. She did this in Poland, first through the method of naked partition, in 1939, and then through the pretext of "self-determination" of peoples, of joining kindred Slav areas to her state—but without allowing them any vote of "determination".

She did it in the Balkans and in the remainder of Poland under a policy which has been dubbed "social imperialism"—the support of small native Communist minorities by her occupying armies and secret police, while excluding our support for the democratic groups. She gained control of Eastern Germany by giving it to Poland as "compensation."

The latest effort, in Persia, is in many ways the baldest, for here she had to foster the creation of a "separatist" and of course, "democratic" party, which in some unexplained manner has acquired arms, managed to seize several cities in the north, and begun a march on Teheran, all in a region under Red Army occupation.

From Moscow's point of view, allowing herself no confidence in her former allies—even though they refused to join in, or condone, Germany's attack in 1941, but instead delivered immense quantities of Lend-Lease and sought joint cooperation in war and peace—this north Persian area is necessary to provide cover for her vital oil fields around Baku.

In the Far East the rather surprising readiness of the Soviets to concede the full sovereignty of the Chinese Central Government over Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, and the vast interior region of Sinkiang, and even to agree to a plebiscite to determine if immense Outer Mongolia wished to remain under Chinese sovereignty or become an "independent" Soviet republic, is now explained. It seems that it was planned all along that Chinese Communists would be on hand to take over these areas.

### The Soviet Motive

Again, one can understand the Soviet motives. For a quarter of a century they have been threatened from Manchuria and Inner Mongolia by Japanese plans for conquest of all Siberia east of Lake Baikal. They are now providing for future security, against all comers.

Few of us have any friends or interests in Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Persia, the Balkans or Poland. Where this affects us is that an attempt by one partner in a coalition to grab a large part of the territory liberated by common effort from the enemy, and the breaking of agreements freely entered into, regarding independence for Poland, joint Allied supervision of the Balkan countries, retirement from Persia, and Chinese national sovereignty over Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, is shattering all efforts to reach a stable and confident peace.

The movements of the Chinese Communists since the Japanese surrender—and for several years past, for that matter—conform too nicely to a grand design to leave one in much doubt that they have had the counsel of excellent Russian strategists. Ten years ago they left their mountain stronghold north of Canton and trekked far across the country to get their back up against the Soviet Union. During the war they concentrated on guerrilla action and extended their control over villages and small towns (they still hold almost no large centres) all through the northern provinces, and even down to the Yangtse.

With the sudden collapse of Japan this summer, their Fourth Army actually made a bid to take over Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai. But this seems to have been only a gamble. That failing, they retired to the north, destroying the railroads behind them, and joined the other forces trying to solidify their grip on the great, densely-populated and industrialized provinces of Shantung (39,000,000 population) and Hopeh (29,000,000 population), as well as the three Inner Mongolian provinces of Suiyan, Chahar and Jehol. And they ordered four armies to march at once to Manchuria, to contact the Red Army.

Now the pieces begin to fit together clearly. A powerful Red Army column which had crossed Mongolia and reached Kalgan, just 80 miles from Peking, by the date of the Japanese collapse, handed over to the Communists vast Jap stores captured at this base, estimated to be sufficient to supply 200,000 men. These men and these stores are now being used to besiege the large Suiyan rail cities of Paotow and Kweisui.

The four armies which went on to Manchuria have been provided, according to eye-witness accounts, with Japanese arms captured by the Red Army there. And from Port Arthur, the naval base in the southern tip of Manchuria which the Soviets were to use under Chinese Central Government sovereignty, arms have been ferried across the 100-mile strait to supply the large Communist force assembled in Shantung, and controlling a large part of that province.

To gain time for this process of arming and consolidation, some thousand miles of rails which might have brought Government forces up from the south have been torn up.

But against the well-laid strategic plan of the Communists to take over all North China, Inner Mongolia and Manchuria, can be set an equally well-laid Central Government plan to reoccupy these areas after the Japanese surrender. Several armies were ready, trained and armed by the Americans. Some of these troops were flown at once to Nanking, Shanghai and Peking. Others have been moved, and are still being moved north by sea.

And even before they could arrive, American marines had taken over such vital ports as Tsingtao, in Shantung; Tientsin, the port of Peking;

MOVADO
WINNERS OF 165 OBSERVATORY AWARDS . . . SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE
In Canada—Movado Watch Agency 36 Toronto St., Toronto
In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc. 610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

# Picture of a Man Building a House

Why, you say, he's just putting something in his safe deposit box! That's right, he is just putting a Victory Bond away. He has bought—and held—War Bonds regularly, ever since the war started. And he's adding regularly to his bank account, too.

*He is building his house,* just as sure as you're born.

He and his wife came in not long ago and told us how they had planned their saving. Everything was worked out in black and white. They want to be ready to build when prices are right and materials are available. They wondered if we would help them finance the completion of their house. We answered "Yes," of course. We are glad to go along with folks who plan their spending, plan their saving.

* * *

Isn't it a good formula for building a house, or buying a car or paying for a college education?

* * *

Steady bond buying, regular saving, *plus a plan to spend* at that future time when your dollars will buy more, adds up to future family security. Your family deserves no less.

PLAN YOUR SPENDING FOR YOUR FAMILY YOUR COUNTRY -YOURSELF PLAN YOUR SAVING

**Help the nation's efforts to keep your living costs DOWN, the buying power of your dollar UP.**

# Returning Service Men

- Have you considered the excellent opportunities that now exist to establish your own business—
- a multiple line insurance agency?
- Our experienced counsel is offered—gladly.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

34 King St. West, Toronto

and Chinwangtao, just inside the Great Wall along the main route to Manchuria.

At the latter port two of the best Government armies have been landed, have seized the city of Shanhaikwan guarding the entrance to Manchuria, and established a strong wedge dividing the Communist forces in North China from those which have gone on into Manchuria—though these still have a connection across the back country. At Tsingtao other crack Government forces are being landed at the present time.

Now, it seems, we are coming to the showdown, and the period of great danger. The Government armies have been placed in a good strategic position to retake the important part of North China, and it is confidently believed by Government supporters and American observers on the spot that they will prove considerably superior to the Communists in fighting power.

But the Government forces are almost entirely dependent on American supply. They were brought here in American transports, and must be supplied by American sea transport, since they have no rail connection with the south. And the heavier and more modern their equipment, giving them a proportionate advantage over the Communists, the more dependent they will be on supply.

Will the Americans, whose local commanders, and probably Washington as well, are beginning to show considerable nervousness over the situation, continue to back up the Government armies firmly? Already they have announced that they are pulling the 53,000 marines in this area out—though that may be only because these have completed their assigned task of seizing and holding the main ports. There cannot be any question of abandoning the Government forces. The Americans will either supply and reinforce them, or take them out.

If the Americans follow the policy of a quick, hard blow which might settle the matter, and provide tanks and other heavy equipment for the Government armies, will the Soviets reply by equipping the Communists in similar fashion?

What kind or number of Japanese tanks they captured in Manchuria and have available for this purpose is unknown. Certainly the appearance of Soviet tanks in the field would be a sensation which would reverberate around the world, even though they were provided with trained crews from Soviet Outer Mongolia, whom we might find indistinguishable from Chinese if captured.

## Intervention—Two Kinds

Why would the appearance of Soviet tanks in this struggle be more of a sensation than that of American tanks? The Americans, undeniably, are already intervening. But *they are intervening in a civil war, on the side of an Allied Government, one of the Big Five.* If Russia intervened it would be, as her tacit intervention already is, directed *against* an Allied Government, a fellow-member of the Big Five, with whom she so recently signed an agreement expressly recognizing Chinese National Government sovereignty over all this area.

Direct Soviet intervention against the Chinese Government would break wide open the winning alliance in the Pacific and Asia, and establish two openly rival camps.

Should the Americans then withdraw completely, and quickly, from this dangerous situation? That is a natural question for any peace-loving individual to ask. But before any such slogan as "Why die for Manchuria, or North China?" (remember "Why die for Danzig?") is raised, the American people had better sit down and quietly ask themselves why they fought the Pacific War.

Because they were attacked at Pearl Harbor and Manila? Yes, but they were attacked at Pearl Harbor and Manila because they would not concede, in all the long negotiations with the Japanese from 1937 to 1941, the partition of China. For fifty years the policy of a unified, independent China has been one of the few solid elements in American foreign policy.

Now, at the moment when victory might be quickly consolidated, and a unified, independent China, at last freed of foreign concessions and extraterritorial privileges (except for those which Russia had exacted in Manchuria) could be established as a solid friend for the future, the Americans are faltering. And the Moscow press, to increase this hesitation and doubt, is thundering about "atomic diplomacy."

"Atomic diplomacy," indeed. If what the Americans, controlling the most decisive weapon ever invented by man, have been displaying since August is atomic diplomacy, then I hope we will never see any real atomic diplomacy. What a really ruthless power might have done to exploit this passing advantage one can only imagine.

The Americans did make tentative moves to demand freedom for the people of the Argentine and of the Balkans, but didn't press them through. They took a plan for an Italian peace settlement to the London Conference, and compromised on it. Actually, their main preoccupation with their new weapon has been how to safely share or control it.

If the Soviets are really sincere in their shouts about atomic diplomacy, then they are either seeing bogeys behind every currant bush, or they are inalterably opposed to the policy of the Western democracies, whatever it is, as "imperialist" according to the Marxist dogma.

There is a final point about the importance of Manchuria to the reconstruction of China and her development as a truly great power. Even before the war Manchuria had as many industries and as great a railway mileage, and far more steel production, than all the rest of China put together. Were the Communists, with Russian support, to establish themselves in control of Manchuria, and industrial North China as well, one may wonder how long the agricultural remainder could withstand their pressure. Such a shifting of 400 million people from the free to the totalitarian world would be a stupendous event in human history.


**Streamline Your Personal Finances**

STOP WORRYING over nagging debts. Put your personal finances on a business-like basis. *Consolidate!* Borrow enough from the Royal Bank to pay off outstanding bills. Repay the bank by convenient instalments. It will give you peace of mind—and the cost is surprisingly low. *On a $100 loan repayable in 12 monthly instalments the bank charge is only $3.25.*

ASK ANY BRANCH FOR OUR BOOKLET ON PERSONAL LOANS

Choose the Monthly Payment Plan that suits you best

| When you Borrow | for | You repay each month |
|---|---|---|
| $ 25 | 6 months | $4.25 |
| | 12 " | 2.15 |
| $ 50 | 6 months | 8.48 |
| | 12 " | 4.30 |
| | 18 " | 2.91 |
| $100 | 6 months | 16.96 |
| | 12 " | 8.60 |
| | 18 " | 5.82 |
| | 24 " | 4.43 |
| $200 | 6 months | 33.92 |
| | 12 " | 17.21 |
| | 18 " | 11.64 |
| | 24 " | 8.86 |

Monthly repayments include interest

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

*29 Branches to serve you in Toronto and district*



**SLEEP EASILY—**

**Your money's safe in War Savings Certificates**

Contributed by

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

# Laws Alone Can't Help Disabled Veterans

By STANLEY CALDWELL

**Legislation is not enough to ensure the reassimilation of disabled persons into industry.**

**The need is for voluntary co-operation from employment executives in industry—the type of co-operation which could be stimulated by a small, aggressive committee charged with the task of telling the story of the disabled to industry and the public. The facts are impressive enough to dispel prejudice and convince employers that the employment of properly trained and wisely placed disabled workers is good business.**

**This is the second in a short series of articles by Mr. Caldwell.**

OTTAWA says that a veteran may have his old job back again if he applies for reinstatement within three or four months after discharge.

Yet what if a veteran cannot perform his duties on account of some physical handicap?

The Department of Labor replies bluntly that "the employer must reinstate him in the most suitable employment available, at which he is capable of working."

That is a rough and ready interpretation of the protection afforded disabled veterans under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act. It is a good and necessary act; yet like most legislation it is vulnerable, for its spirit can be broken by the employer who discharges a disabled veteran after a short period of employment, insisting that the act does not apply — to use Ottawa's own words — "if the ex-serviceman is physically or mentally incapable of performing work which is available." (And who is to be the final judge of that?)

Moreover, the act does not in any way encourage the employment of disabled veterans who came directly from school to the army, or who did not have jobs prior to enlistment.

There is no intention here to imply that the majority of employers in Canada are refusing to hire veterans injured in the war. Most employers are anxious to help in the reassimilation of such personnel into factories and offices.

The fact remains, however, that certain doubts concerning the efficiency of disabled workers exist in the minds of some employers—doubts and hesitancy arising from lack of information—hesitancy which can only be overcome by an aggressive campaign seeding to encourage the voluntary absorption of disabled persons into industry.

It has been suggested by rehabilitation officials that Ottawa should sponsor the formation of a national advisory committee on rehabilitation of disabled persons. This committee would be similar in status to the Dominion Council of Health and, in addition to the task of informing, it would make recommendations to official agencies.

The suggestion is excellent; yet here is a project which would probably require considerable time to develop, whereas a small, informal committee could be organized promptly to do a job which shouldn't be put off any longer. A smaller group (such as that recommended in the first article in this series) would be able to drive swiftly towards a single goal, telling the story of the disabled to employers and the public through films, exhibits and all other media of publicity.

## Fewer Accidents

To begin with, many employers suspect that handicapped workers will have more accidents on the job and be sick more frequently. But this is not so. Insurance companies report that disabled employees are more careful at work, have fewer accidents than "normal" workers and suffer less illness serious enough to keep them at home.

A fine illustration is the company in Minneapolis which includes in its factory operations such work as running lathes, electrical welding, sandpapering, polishing machines and spray painting. There are also jobs in two other groups — sales and office — yet in this company more than 95 per cent of the several hundred employees are handicapped.

One man, for example, suffered the loss of both legs and parts of both arms. He began with the simplest jobs, improved his skill and was promoted until, at last report, he was doing outstanding work and earning good money as the operator of a machine which polishes metal and fibre, drills holes and ties heel cords.

And this company of handicapped workers has a safety record that wins plaques from grateful insurance firms!

As Dr. P. S. De Q. Cabot of United Drug Incorporated, Boston, points out in *Public Affairs*:

"Actually, job performance does not depend exclusively upon one's anatomical structure. More important are such factors as enthusiasm and interest, motivation, attitude, perseverance, and concentration. No individual ever works at his greatest capacity all the time. In fact, in this respect the physically handicapped is more like the able-bodied employee than he is different. True enough, skill is required. But the employee with a physical disability may either learn a skill to compensate for that lost by the absence of a particular part of the body or be placed in a job where he can still be a sound business or industrial investment."

## Just As Efficient

Carefully conducted studies show that the physically handicapped are at least equal or superior to the able-bodied in production with lower accident and turnover rates. In a survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 300 firms reported that of approximately 63,000 physically impaired workers 87 per cent were just as efficient, 8 per cent more efficient, and only 5 per cent less efficient than the able-bodied. 93 per cent had an absentee record as good as or better than the physically able and only 7 per cent had one worse.

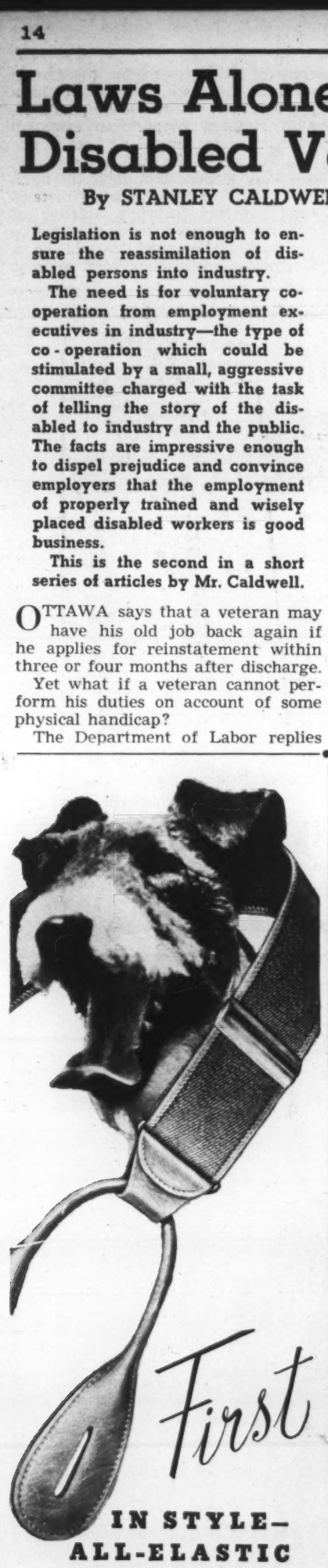
With regard to accident rate, 89 per cent of the physically handicapped were lower or equal to the physically able, with 11 per cent having a higher rate. In labor turnover, 89 per cent of the physically handicapped had a record comparable or better than the able-bodied, with only 11 per cent having one worse.

Many companies testify to the profitable employment of disabled persons. The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation had on its 1944 payroll approximately 900 employees with commonly classified serious physical disabilities. J. C. Penny Company, a retail firm, reports "with great satisfaction" the employment of more than 100 men who have lost the sight of one eye. 26 employees, totally deaf, have worked regularly in warehouses. Other workers, including cases of facial disfigurement, spastic paralysis, tuberculosis and infantile paralysis, have been employed on a strictly business basis and all have been successful.

In the Consolidated Vultee Corporation approximately 4,000 employees with physical limitations helped in the production of Liberator bombers. In the summer of 1944, 400 disabled veterans were employed by the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation.

There is plenty of evidence which could be used by any committee charged with the task of promoting the services of disabled persons. For example, most firms pay their handicapped workers full wages — not out of altruism — but because each man gives full value for his pay.

The facts are impressive and, if widely publicized, would do much to eliminate prejudice and convince employers that (quite aside from the morale-lifting effect on the individual) the employment of disabled workers is good business.

First IN STYLE— ALL-ELASTIC

*Paris Free-Swing Suspenders*

Paris Free-Swing Suspenders—first in style—outsell any suspender sold, outmode any suspender made. Tops in value, Paris is widely imitated, never duplicated — is the only suspender made with the exclusive swivel action back—"Can't skid off your shoulders." Sold at fine stores everywhere, $1 & $1.50.

*You'll also enjoy Paris Garters and Belts. Always higher in quality than price. Trust Paris—a famous trademark that has stood the test of time.*

A. STEIN & COMPANY, Limited, Toronto

PARIS

Free-Swing Suspenders

*Can't skid off your shoulders*



THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

Since 1889

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONTARIO

SPECIAL PLANS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS



Fitting GAS heat-treating to each specific job

Industrial Gas Engineers, once they know the problem "reach into the file" for the right answer.

YOUR product may call for heat-treatment of a special type. It may call for flame hardening of the whole of the material or just *part* of it.

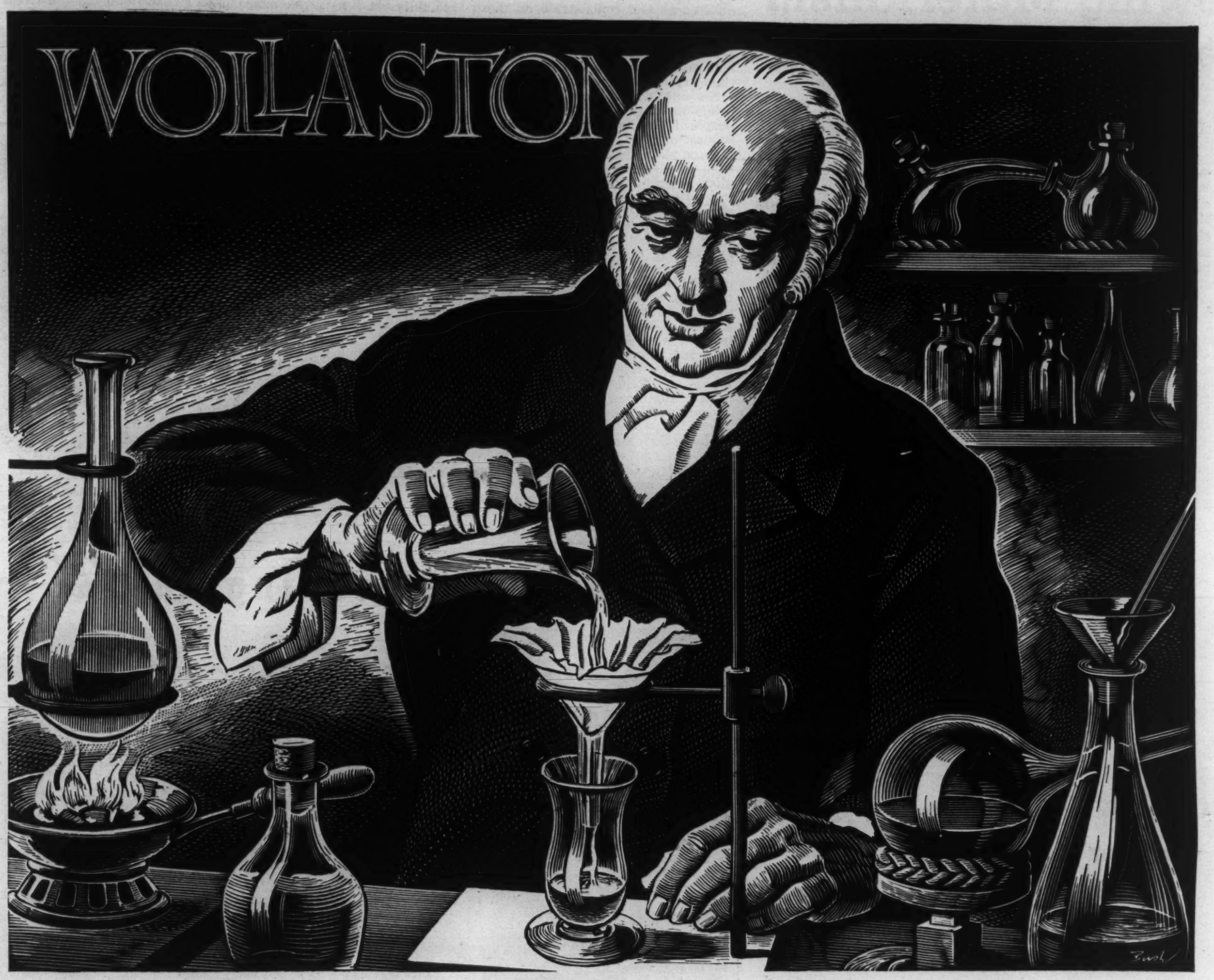
It may require a small standard heat-treating furnace, a large specially-designed continuous furnace—or no furnace at all.

War production proved the ability of modern industrial Gas equipment to cope with new demands for accurate and precise heat-treatment of metals...and spotlighted the fact that Gas engineering already had most of the answers, worked out through experiment and research, and needed only to assemble these proved Gas techniques to do the job.

All this new knowledge, all these new applications, will be of value to you in your production of peacetime goods. You ought to know about them now. Your Gas company will be glad to give you full information.

ADELAIDE 6941
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
124 Richmond St. West

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY




# He discovered Palladium

*WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, English chemist and natural philosopher, carried on research in chemistry, optics, mineralogy, astronomy, physiology and botany. He developed an improved microscope lens, and applied concavo-convex lenses to the purposes of the oculist. He made a special study of the platinum metals and developed a practical method for working platinum. In 1804 he discovered a new element associated with platinum which he called "palladium."*

JUST as Wollaston's researches led to the discovery of palladium, so more recent research has developed commercial methods of recovering the minute quantities of this metal which occur in Canada's nickel-copper ores, and of developing new uses and markets for the increased Canadian production of palladium.

Though it takes many tons of the Sudbury ore to produce one ounce of palladium, the Sudbury mines have become the world's largest producers of this precious metal.

Scientists engaged in metal research have found palladium to be eminently suitable for use in electrical contact points, as a catalyst, and as an alloying element in dental alloys. This beautiful white metal is also being used in the finer pieces of jewellery.

Canadian engineers, designers and metallurgists are invited to make use of the technical data regarding palladium and all the metals of the platinum group which has been gathered together by International Nickel from the whole field of metal research.

FORWARD THROUGH RESEARCH

**Canadian Nickel**

INCO NICKEL ALLOYS

*Platinum Metals Section*

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

# Growing Materialism Needs Spiritual Aid

By A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

**The death of Sir Arthur S. Eddington a year ago removed not only one of the ablest scientists of the age but a philosopher with a weighty message for this difficult time of unrest and uncertainty. In this article the Dean of Women of Queen's University, herself a scientist and member of a family of scientists, tells something of what the Eddington message means.**

ONE year has gone by since the death of Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington in Cambridge on November 22, 1944. In his passing, science lost one of her most illustrious exponents, superbly endowed with mathematical ability and insight, and the world lost one of the noblest of the sons of men.

A recent editorial in SATURDAY NIGHT, quotes Eddington's jocular answer to the question, "What is the universe?"— an answer in which he harks back to the thinking of the Kelvin era, "Probably a vortex in the ether". In more serious vein he has written, "The physical universe is defined as the theme of physical knowledge;" . . . "it is neither wholly subjective nor wholly objective—nor a simple mixture of subjective and objective entities or attributes." Here Eddington was writing as a physicist who was also a meta-physician. But Eddington was more. He was an all-round man and thinker, who realized that the whole range of experiences of life is of importance, not only the measurable aspects which form the raw material of physical science, but also the immeasurable aspects such as man's recognition of values, his response to beauty in nature, in art, in human personality, and his sense of a divine element within and without his own spirit, "an Inner Light of conviction and guidance." For him no philosophy is complete which does not embrace both types of experience, and it is the same urge from within man's spirit which drives him to seek truth and evaluate experience in the two realms.

"Man is a being to whom Truth matters"—this for Eddington is one of the most significant and important of the facts of observation in a survey of a universe of which the surveyor is himself a part.

"Truth", wrote Eddington, "is a diamond with many facets", and elsewhere, "I find no disharmony between a philosophy which embraces the wider significance of human experience and the specialized philosophy of physical science", and in another book, "I assert that the nature of all reality is spiritual."

The editorial above referred to sounds a ringing challenge to those who believe in "a God, a Creative Purpose dominating the life of man —to forget petty arguments about creeds and rituals"—to reach out to "the spiritual dynamic." It is a challenge to all who believe in spiritual values to face the startlingly urgent task of saving a world, top-heavy with potentially destructive and devastating power, a world lacking enough of the fundamental virtue of unselfish kindliness. Sir Arthur Eddington had his message along these lines:—

"The crucial point for us is. . .a conviction of the revelation of a supreme God. . .the revelation in a life that was lived nineteen hundred years ago. . .the revelation implied in the indwelling of the divine Spirit in the mind of man. . . How difficult to convey the scientific spirit of seeking which fufils itself in the tortuous course of progress towards truth! You will understand the true spirit neither of science nor of religion unless seeking is placed in the forefront. . .The spirit of seeking which animates us refuses to regard any kind of creed as its goal. Rejection of creed is not inconsistent with being possessed by a living belief."

## A Living, Simple Belief

Only a living belief that is essentially simple can have a universal appeal— not a belief trammelled by dogma and ambiguous creeds. A writer in the *Modern Churchman* recently called for a return to the religion of Jesus Christ as distinct from the many forms of religion about Him. What was His religion? Need one do more than sum it up as allegiance to and comradeship with God the Father, and self-dedication to the services of mankind?

Unless Christians and non-Christians everywhere cease stressing their differences and concentrate on these basic essentials, there seems no hope of spreading over the earth that sense of brotherhood that alone can lead to integrity of conduct and to the spirit of kindliness.

No one could read through the briefs on religion submitted by young people from coast to coast at the request of the Canadian Youth Commission without realizing two things: first, that formal statements of religious belief are meaning less and less to vast numbers of the young people, savoring to them of cant and hypocrisy because not expressive of their own feelings and experiences; and second, that the golden rule, the latter half of the "new commandment", is deeply imbedded in their thinking, that it is both implicit and explicit in their philosophy of life, and in so far as it expresses itself in their actions they are Christians in a fundamental sense. Organized Christianity must recognize this potential and actively existent force for good—recognize it, encourage and cooperate with it, not disown and alienate it.

The great religions of the world have organizations which should now be harnessed to pull together towards one end, a mighty force for spreading the spirit of brotherhood and kindliness. There must be a kernel of truth in each religion or it would not have survived—this is a basic faith. As Whitehead expressed it, "the instability of evil is the moral order of the world." In all nations, races and creeds, there are those who recognize a distinction between good and evil, and something deep in the consciousness of men tells them that it is nobler to be kind than to be unkind. This is the spirit of Christ, and whether it be recognized as such or not is of less importance than that it become the dominating spirit of mankind. In this lies the hope of the world.

## Individual Unselfishness

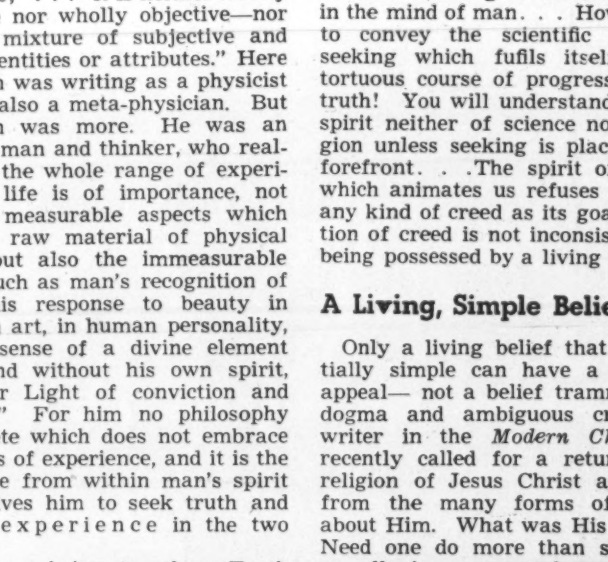
Until that time, the terrifyingly ominous shadow of the possible misuse of atomic and human energy will lie darkly upon the earth. The inference of the editorial is very clear and very true—only a way of life built upon unselfishness practised individually, nationally and internationally, can bring freedom from fear of terror by night and of destruction that wasteth at noonday.

We read of United Nations Conferences on monetary problems, agricultural problems, educational problems. Will the leaders of no great religious group suggest a United Nations conference on spiritual problems, where the recognized spokesmen of Mohammedism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Judaism and Christianity would meet as children of one God to harness all the vast resources of religion and focus all spiritual effort existent upon the earth towards the one supreme task of furthering kindliness and good will among men without which there can be no peace on earth. The churches, mosques, synagogues and temples of the world should resound with a common message to all mankind.

**Obviously glad to be home again are these Nigerian troops who served in Burma behind the Jap lines with Gen. Wingate's famous Chindit forces.**


Versatile Family

EACH MEMBER WORTHY OF ITS APPOINTED TASK




Rolland's "R" shield watermark not only identifies the finest rag bonds—it also serves as your guide in the selection of rag-content and sulphite papers created by Rolland craftsmen for the specialized office and printing needs of modern business. Your printer, lithographer and engraver can match these needs exactly from the royal family of Rolland papers.

ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High grade paper makers since 1882
MONTREAL, QUE. • BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. • MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.



Business is moving to B.C.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTO

CHINA is one reason why

What is your business? Does its expansion have to do with export? Have you an eye on the new Pacific trade era? If so, a profitable opportunity awaits you in British Columbia, Canada's stepping-stone to China, whose four hundred million wakened countrymen represent a terrific market for the modern products of Canadian industry. China needs goods, goods and still more goods—machine tools, electrical equipment for China's industrialization—farm implements, machinery, seeds, grain, foods, cotton goods, paper products, plastics—practically everything manufactured.

British Columbia has much to offer industry—*an abundance of cheap hydro-electric power*, on Pacific tide-water, vast resources of raw materials and plenty of skilled manpower for every type of work. Adequate transportation facilities (47 different ship lines call at Port of Vancouver). British Columbia is served by 3 transcontinental railways, 3 air lines and good road facilities link it to every point on the American continent. Excellent factory sites await you here on Pacific tide-water where temperate year-round climate, unparalleled scenic beauty, add new zest to living.

Not to forget . . . Russia, Australia, India, Mexico, South America . . . these, too, are first port of call for freighters outward bound from B.C. More than that—British Columbia is next door to Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba . . . a prosperous domestic market of over three million people with money to buy.

For these reasons, it is easy to understand why "Business Is Moving to B.C."

There's Business for *You* in British Columbia

B.C. Electric
ABUNDANT POWER ON PACIFIC TIDE-WATER

INFORMATION PLEASE

B. C. ELECTRIC C-2
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
600 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.
Please send complete information on British Columbia to
NAME
ADDRESS

# 13th Century Football Banned by the King

By DUNCAN REES

**Football did not attain its present position in England's world of sport without a struggle, in fact in very early times it was so unpopular because of its noisy and destructive character when played in the streets that King Edward II passed an edict forbidding it to be played.**

**But Englishmen had taken the game to their hearts and after various periods of suppression it invariably returned to favor with increased vigor.**

*London.*

IN THE reign of Edward II of England (1284-1327) the popularity of football alarmed the London authorities. Eleven or 15 a side was not the local custom in those days; too many people took part in the game, which was usually staged in the streets.

The City merchants took fright and complained to the King, who was only too glad of an excuse to legislate on the matter, and duly issued the following proclamation:—

"Forasmuch as there is a great noise in the City caused by hustling over large balls from which many evils might arise which God forbid. We command and forbid on behalf of the King on pain of imprisonment, such game to be used in the City in future."

In many succeeding reigns similar laws were passed, indicating that the popularity of the game continued unabated. Englishmen refused to give up their beloved football, and resisted all attempts to suppress it with the traditional stubbornness of their race.

Even the Tudors were unable to prevent its being played, in spite of stern laws passed against it.

In those days the game bore no resemblance to Association, and its likeness to the Rugby Union code was only very slight. In one respect, however, a definite similarity can be traced. There were usually limits to the operations of the players which were known as goals. Sometimes they were a few score yards apart, or they might be separated by a few miles.

Frequently natural objects, such as bushes, trees, or houses, were used. The tenants were powerless to protest against their property being so employed. They suffered losses with no chance of compensation.

### Puritan Setback

By the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries football was one of the favorite sports of the English people. The game, however, received a severe setback with the ascendency of the Puritans, who were against any form of pleasure, however mild.

One of the Puritans, who, in the days before he saw the light had been a keen footballer, relates that "footballe encourages rancour, envy and malice and sometimes murder, homicide and great effusion of blood. Is this murtherous play," he asks plaintively, "a suitable exercise for the Sabbath?"

With the restoration of the Stuarts, however, football came into its own again. Probably the first instance of royal patronage of the game was furnished when Charles II, attended a match between teams composed of his own servants and minions of the Duke of Albemarle. There is no record of the result of the match.

Footballers in those days were hardier than their modern successors. Pepys the diarist records that on January 2, 1665, there being a great frost, the streets were full of footballs. Modern footballers, however, dread frost almost as much as cricketers a few drops of rain.

Football in former days also proved dangerous to life and limb. Coroners' inquests of the period lend their testimony to the perils of the game.

A writer in 1823 gives this revealing description of the game which indicates its resemblance to warfare:—

"Each party has two goals 10 or 15 yards apart. The parties 10 or 15 on a side, stand facing each other at about 10 yards distance, midway between their goals and that of their adversaries.

"An indifferent spectator throws up a ball the size of a cricket ball and makes his escape. He who first can catch the ball speeds home, making his way through his opponents and aided by his own sidesmen.

"If caught or in danger of being caught, when he loses a snotch, he throws the ball to some less beleaguered friend who contrives to carry or throw it within the goals.

### Two or Three Hours

"At a loss or gain of a snotch a recommencement takes place. When the game is decided by snotches seven or nine are the game, and if the parties be well matched it takes two or three hours to win."

Sometimes a larger ball was used and kicking was allowed. This variety of the game was often called "Kicking Camp."

It was at this time, during the first half of the nineteenth century, that football suffered a serious decline in popularity, contemporary writers frequently referring to it as a relic of the past, but it took more than such libellous satements to kill the game, and by the latter half of the century, football was more popular than ever.

It will be interesting to see whether the introduction of baseball into England during the war will have any effect on the postwar popularity of this great English sport.

### ANOTHER JOYCE

Samuel Pepys reported many curious things, but perhaps none strike us these days more than this coincidence:

By and by comes W. JOYCE, in his silk suit and cloak lined with velvett: he staid talking with me, and I very merry at it. He supped with me; but a cunning, crafty fellow he is, and dangerous to displease, for his tongue spares nobody. (August 14, 1664.)

Is anything known of this predecessor (in name and eloquence) of Lord Haw-Haw. This one was, I take it, a British subject.

Gordon Pell in the *Times*.


CANADA UNLIMITED — *The Formative Years*

A Lawn Social of the 1840's—*by John Martin, O.S.A., C.P.E.*

*The Gracious Sociability of the Past*

IT IS NOT LONG . . . not greatly beyond living memory . . . that the idea of responsible government took root in the fabric of this forming nation.

Look back through the swiftly turning years. Picture the lawn social of the middle 1840's, years when restless minds and burning energies were forming the mould of a "Canada Unlimited" . . . Milady voluminously gowned, is still mildly shocked at the idea that the governor should bow to the wishes of an elected assembly. Her top-hatted consort, too, is probably vaguely troubled at this new notion of freedom. But that, nonetheless, is the spirit of the time.

A pioneer land is getting ready to become a Nation. Men of enterprise like Eugene O'Keefe are laying cornerstones of ventures yet to grow great. Canadians are seeing a vision . . . of a Canada Unlimited.

How greatly these hundred years have justified that vision! Through prosperity, through adversity, through smiling years of peace and troubled years of war a Canada Unlimited has emerged. And the next hundred? The *will* is there. The men and women, the power and the resources are there to make a greater land than was ever dreamed of by the pioneers of a century ago.

And to each of us in this year of grace comes an opportunity to re-affirm our faith in the future by our purchase and holding of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates.

1846
One of a series depicting the growth of Canada as a nation, produced by O'Keefe's on the occasion of their 100th anniversary
1946

F-254

Published by O'Keefe's BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

## FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# Frederick Philip Grove and The Culture of Canada

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE career of Frederick Philip Grove is perhaps the most striking evidence that we have of the immaturity of Canadian culture. Born in 1871, to wealthy but incompatible parents in Sweden, he landed penniless and an orphan in Canada in 1893, and from then until 1912 he lived the life of a manual laborer and practically of a hobo in the American and Canadian west. Of the first forty years of his life, one half had been devoted to the acquisition of a very rich and wide-ranging education in various European universities, and to extensive travel in many parts of the world; the other half had been lived in the closest contact with the soil and with the life of the great generality of the North American people. There could hardly have been a better preparation for a literary career of the most important kind.

But the value of this preparation was greatly reduced by an unfortunate condition in North American life around the turn of the century. Incredible as it may appear, this man of first-rate European culture, devoted to literature and constantly spending his spare time in the effort to produce a worthwhile book, managed to live for twenty years in the prairie provinces and adjacent States without ever meeting anybody who would tell him even the elementary facts that a book manuscript must in these days be typed and written on one side of the paper only. He was of course shy, and a foreigner, although he spoke perfect English; but for these two qualities he might have had better luck. But the fact remains that between 1893 and 1913 Grove was living the kind of life out of which the material for great literature most naturally grows, while the people who were producing literature were themselves living on the other side of an impassable barrier.

### Barriers of Society

The history of those twenty years of Grove's life seems to me to be a devastating comment upon the character of Canadian society, with its barriers between the immigrant and the older resident, between the manual worker and the clean-handed classes, between the people who think that they themselves matter and the other people who they think don't matter. It is a life the outline of which has long been known to students of Canadian literature, and the details of which are now admirably set forth in the volume "Frederick Philip Grove" by Desmond Pacey, head of the Department of English in the University of New Brunswick (Ryerson $2.25).

The slightest contact between Grove and other serious literary workers could not have failed to relieve his work of some of the qualities which have made it difficult of comprehension and appreciation for the great majority of readers. Nor would there have been the slightest danger that such contact would have impaired the intensely sincere and personal quality of his thinking. A man who went on writing, always in the hope of eventual publication, for thirty years before a single word appeared in print in a book was not the kind of man to be weakened or compromised by association with other literary workers. But the writer cannot do his best work in a vacuum; he derives enormous instruction from the reactions of his readers, and for thirty years, until his style was set and his structural method solidified, Grove went on writing without any readers, without any criticism, without even the experience of seeing his own words on the printed page. Many defects which a public reaction would almost unquestionably have remedied are still to be found in his writing, and still impede the popularity of his work.

Canadian culture did another injustice to Grove, and dropped another boulder in the path of Canadian literary progress, when it decided that his first full-length novel, "Settlers of the Marsh," was obscene. "The reviewers," says Dr. Pacey, "fumed at its indecency, radio speakers mournfully deplored its alleged filth, and most libraries banned it." It need hardly be said that these reactions were those of a juvenile community unaccustomed to the frank treatment of certain important aspects of life; the same reactions in a lesser degree followed the books of Canada's other serious novelist, Morley Callaghan. Mr. Callaghan was more immune to them because he had a large United States following, since his stories, though they actually deal with life on the north side of the St. Lawrence—Great Lakes waterway, are written in such a manner that the American reader can easily interpret them as dealing with the south side. Grove's milieu is frankly Canadian, and he has probably alienated much possible American sympathy by his outspoken declaration that he considers the United States to have abandoned its ideals and regards Canada as a much better example of true Americanism.

In spite of his deficiencies of style and structure—which I am convinced could have been greatly lessened by literary contacts during his period of isolation—Grove is by far the greatest philosophical literary artist to emerge as yet in Canada. He has been a profound student of the main currents of life in the great central prairies of this continent for fifty years—not the life of the urban population or of the intelligentsia, which is much the same in all parts of the continent, but the life of the masses of the people who are close to the soil, beaten upon by the storm, and shone upon by the sun. Dr. Pacey makes the valid point that his work is closely akin to that of two other writers of Scandinavian origin, Knut Hamsun (unpopular at the moment for his fascist sympathies, which Grove would certainly not share) and Ole Rolvaag, author of "Giants in the Earth."

### Animating Vision

His subject is the ancient subject of all tragedy, the conflict between the individual man and the forces of destiny which frustrate his efforts. The hero is to Grove the man who maintains his integrity of character in spite of this frustration, who clings to his vision and refuses to compromise or turn back. As Dr. Pacey puts it, "The real failures in his novels are not these men, however grievously they may seem to fail, but the men who have no animating vision, who scatter their energies or go along with the prevailing current." In a country whose literature so far has been almost entirely concerned with the purely aesthetic values of nature and with the moral values which are associated with good bank credit, a novelist like Frederick Philip Grove is urgently needed.

It would not be fair to end this article without a word of tribute to the Canadian publishers who, with very limited prospects of profit to themselves, have done their full share towards putting his work before the public. The first firm to undertake a volume of his was McClelland & Stewart, and without their intervention he might have remained unheard of for another twenty years. The volume which they published (a collection of sketches) was however slightly less of a daring adventure than that of "Settlers of the Marsh" which the Ryerson Press fathered owing to the discernment and faith of Dr. Lorne Pierce; and the Macmillan Company subsequently gave their imprint to several of the novels, probably owing to similar qualities in the late Hugh Eayrs. In the early stages of his advance towards publication Grove owed much to two educationists then prominent in the West, Arthur L. Phelps and Watson Kirkconnell. The difficulties which he experienced cannot be blamed on any idividual; they are the direct result of the general cultural condition of Canada in the early years of the twentieth ("Canada's") century.

*Turning trees and rivers into dollars*

Canada has five main items of primary wealth: farm lands, forests, mineral rocks, water-power and fisheries. The pulp and paper industry is Canada's chief means for cashing in on two of these: her forests and her water-power. Within the past 30 years or so this industry has become a corner-stone of Canadian economy.

Of all Canada's peacetime manufacturing industries, pulp and paper comes first in wages, first in export value. With the single exception of gold, pulp and paper are Canada's chief commodities in world trade. Newsprint paper alone brings home more export dollars than wheat or nickel.

Through the war years Canadian pulp and paper mills have been a principal source of essential supplies for all free countries. In the days to come the industry can be a ready instrument of Canadian welfare, a major source of national income. What happens to this industry and how its affairs are conducted are matters of concern to every Canadian family.

*THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA

* 80 companies, small and large, with 105 mills from coast to coast.

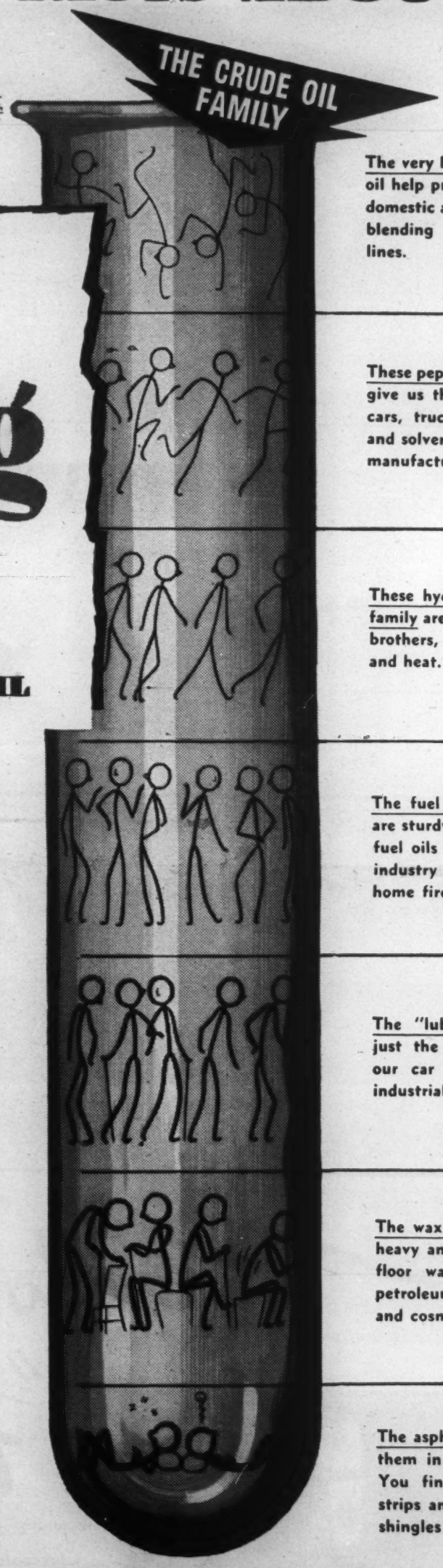
CANADA'S MOST VALUABLE INDUSTRY

# INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL

# The Amazing Family

## THAT DWELLS IN CRUDE OIL

Through hundreds of miles of underground pipe lines and by tanker and tank car, crude oil flows for processing to the seven Canadian refineries of Imperial Oil Limited. If you looked at some of this crude oil in a test tube you would see only a dark colored fluid. But if you looked at it with a chemist's eye, you would see that crude oil is a mixture of carbon and hydrogen. These two elements in crude oil combine in hundreds of different ways, giving hundreds of different "hydrocarbons". While they are all closely related, the members of the petroleum hydrocarbon "family" vary considerably . . . some are very light and volatile others are heavy and sluggish with many "in-between's". By separating the crude oil family into its various groups of hydrocarbons, Imperial Oil Limited produces over 500 different petroleum products—all of them very useful servants of Canadians today.




**In the old days, refiners made only a few products. Today, thanks to modern progress, ALL THE CRUDE OIL WE GET OUT OF THE GROUND IS MADE INTO USEFUL PRODUCTS.**

**The very light hydrocarbons in crude oil help provide synthetic rubber . . . domestic and industrial fuel gases . . . blending agents for aviation gasolines.**

**These peppy "naphtha" hydrocarbons give us the gasoline that drives our cars, trucks, tractors and airplanes and solvents used in paint and polish manufacturing.**

**These hydrocarbons of the kerosene family aren't as active as their lighter brothers, but give very steady light and heat.**

**The fuel oil family of hydrocarbons are sturdy fellows that provide Diesel fuel oils . . . fuel oils for ships and industry . . . and fuel to keep the home fires burning.**

**The "lube oil" hydrocarbons have just the right "body" to lubricate our car and airplane engines and industrial machines.**

**The wax family of hydrocarbons are heavy and slow-moving but bring us floor wax, candles, paraffine wax, petroleum jelly for medicinal uses and cosmetics.**

**The asphalts let people walk all over them in the form of asphalt roads. You find them in airport landing strips and over your head in asphalt shingles and roofing materials.**

# IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS

*This message is the sixth of a series; the next advertisement will tell what goes on in "Oil's House of Magic."*

A **face forever Eve . . .** created for Revlon by Hurrell. Surely, Eve is eternal . . . No man can read her mind. But other Eves know well what prompts her to turn to this new red . . . an ageless challenge on fingertips and lips.

Revlon's

altogether *new* I-dare-you red . . .

a fashion "must" for

American Women of great chic.

"Fatal Apple"

Nail Enamel and Lipstick
for matching fingertips and lips

Most tempting new color since Eve winked at Adam!
Even "Fatal Apple" Face Powder is simply delicious.
And as ever, Revlon's staying power is terrific.

COPYRIGHT 1945 REVLON PRODUCTS CORP.

# Americans In England Are Saying Goodbye

By PAUL HOLT

**The writer of this article, a well-known English journalist, finds that there has been so much turmoil in the world, so many lives thrown out of their normal perspective, so much journeying into the unknown, that the story of a chance acquaintance often proves to be at least as interesting as fiction.**

**A young G.I. tells Mr. Holt his story before returning to the United States.**

*Hornchurch, England.*

THE Americans are saying goodbye. The G.I. Joes are having their last drink and shaking hands and walking out for the last time, to report to their home draft. They wish there hadn't been this talk of Lease-lend and international credits to cloud their goodbyes and make them nervous.

A young American came into our local pub last night. He had got to be a regular these past few months, always drank light ale and left a pack or two of Luckies behind him when he left. He had a row of good medals on his shirt.

There was the Croix de Guerre, the Silver Star and Purple Heart with cluster before the campaign medals began, and on his left sleeve there were golden stripes for seven years foreign service. He did not look more than 25.

The talk was easy for a while until suddenly an elderly Englishman blurted out "Don't think too badly of us, my boy. We haven't had too easy a time in this war. We did our best . . . "

I saw a little look of panic leap into the boy's eyes. This wasn't the kind of goodbye he fancied. He just wanted company and a last drink.

He answered: "Why, sir. My name's Henry Martin. They call me Hank. I'm an American Ranger, but I guess I'm as British as you. My father was born in Kent. I reckon I know us English pretty well. I reckon we've all got to get to know each other pretty well, American and British both, if the war stands for anything."

## Tale of a Lost Boy

Once you start this kind of talk it is hard to stop it. But this I know about G.I.s. They readily talk about themselves. They don't have any shyness about it. It took no time at all for this nice soldier to be telling us his history. It is the tale of a lost boy.

All the way back to 1938, when Hitler's invasion of Austria did little to the conscience of the world besides start Charlie Chaplin writing the script of "The Dictator", Hank Martin joined the U.S. Army as a Ranger.

He had a university degree in photography, but he did not feel much like work at that age, and thought he would join the army to see the world. "That was in the days when the army was taking only the cream," he said seriously.

Now Ranger is a fine word. It stands for wide open spaces and adventure.

It is a running-away-from-home word, a cowboys-and-Indians word.

And there lies the difference between the British and the U.S. soldier. The G.I. goes to war as though it were a game. He walks with a slow, silent lope and squats on his haunches for hours, so that when you see a little circle of him smoking together, it is hard to think he is not passing the pipe of peace.

But the Tommy goes to war with the same prim unconcern a man has wheeling out the pram on Sunday morning. He never lopes, but plants his big feet firmly and means to shake the earth. He fights like a policeman rather than a scout. Both are equally good at winning battles.

Hank Martin managed to keep a lot of the Indian thrill all the way through the Pacific campaign, although perhaps it became a little frayed after Bataan.

He came to England an old sweat, an old soldier, as much a talker over old campaigns as his Confederate grandpappy.

Dieppe quietened him down still more, and by the time D Day came around he was all set for an assault landing ahead of the famous First Division on Omaha Beach in Normandy, he was a settled man.

For one thing, he had married a girl in the Air Ministry. It happened in the spring of last year. He was in this pub that day, this same pub, when a pretty girl came in—led by a spaniel.

"Now I'm not much of a one for following girls." he said, " . . . . but I liked the way she walked, and she was so pretty I couldn't keep my eyes off her. She was wearing a black patch over one eye."

I can imagine that quite soon Hank Martin brought his glass along the counter.

## Why the Black Patch?

After a pint or so the talk began to get a bit playful, as it does when there is a pretty girl in the company. One of the men began to tease her about the black patch. He accused her of a black eye. But she didn't want to talk about it and the whole thing became silly, and then suddenly tense when the man quickly pulled the black patch off. The girl had lost her eye.

Hank hauled off and hit the man, who slugged back. Glasses smashed, the girl screamed, grabbed her spaniel under one arm, Hank under the other, shrieked for a taxi and took him home. "You can sleep in my bed. I'll sleep with my sister," she said.

Before she went to bed they had a long talk. She told him she had lost her eye in the blitz.

When Hank woke up in the morning and the smell of the girl's pillow had just that right new-hay scent, and her dressing table was so neat and so like her—he knew he was going to marry her. And he did.

D-Day came, and one day in Normandy I saw Hank without knowing it was he, if you understand me.

The American 29th Division had crept down as far as the bend of the wooded hill above St. Lo, key to Rommel's Normandy plan, just where the road winds like a noose around a bearded murderer's throat.

The Germans were lobbing over their wicked 88's every few minutes—just to let you feel the hot breath of death, to remind you who is the real winner in contests like this. Now and then the Americans would hump themselves out of the ditches and creep on a bit, never far.

This was no way, any G.I. could see, to take a city, and old General Gehrhardt decided to call up some Mitchells to get rid of those 88s. He gave them a bomb line not too far ahead of the forward company command post and told them to do some fancy crop-dusting.

All soldiers know about bomb lines. They are tricky. The first bomb fell smack in the middle of this one and the ambulances started to roar back.

Hank was in one of them with a split skull and the wristwatch stripped neatly off the left wrist. "Funny how hard it is to keep a watch these days," he said.

## Rosemary Anne

When Hank got well he took his bride to a small Bayswater hotel, where they were deeply happy, laughing and planning. Their first, they were sure, would be a girl, and her name was to be Rosemary Anne.

Hank went back to war. He sweated out the battle of the Ardennes and finally ended up this spring sitting peaceably on the Elbe, wondering how to get himself another watch.

One day they told him he had compassionate leave and put him aboard a Dakota. He was writing a letter to his wife Diane at the time, had reached the seventh page with "How I miss you, my darling" on each page, so he took the letter along But Diane never read it. When he reached London she had died, leaving him Rosemary Anne.

When Hank ended his tale he said simply: "You might think losing an eye is enough for one girl to lose in a man's war."

And he handed around his picture of Diane, a fresh, alert brunette with the gayest of snub noses. And of Rosemary Anne, now five months old and still looking like a bull pup.

A woman said: "How terrible for you. But how wonderful for you to watch your wife growing up, year after year, in Rosemary Anne."

"Yeah, yeah," said the soldier. And he took that idea to himself as comfort.

He said he would have to leave "Diane" behind him in London when he sailed, but he was sending for her as soon as he got a job back home, and she would grow up with his father, a chemist, and mother in Baltimore. "Diane" would go to high school and college, and one day she would be a great ballet dancer.

Just then the closing time bell buzzed angrily.

"Well," said the old Englishman, "must get home. Expecting my son back from Burma tonight. Might be a telegram waiting." He shook hands —especially hard with Hank.

"Well," said the American, grinning suddenly, "I gotta get home, too. Bath the baby . . . . " We all laughed.

He loped out of the pub. I don't think that on his mind or on any of our minds was there much thought of Lease-lend or Keynes, the sayings of statesmen or columns of figures a thousand million long.

Rosemary Anne seemed more important.

**Canada gave the Queen Elizabeth a rousing welcome recently when she brought a large contingent of Canadians home from overseas. She is seen here on arrival at Southampton, with men from Far East prison camps.**

**Distinguished war service earns**
**PRIMARY role for films in aggressive selling and promotion**

FOR A "REASON WHY," turn to anyone in charge of military or industrial films . . . who saw motion pictures turn out first class fighting and working men in 25% to 40% less time than was expected.

Or ask anyone connected with the use of promotional films for such wartime purposes as bond selling, blood donations, refugee clothing collections, salvage drives!

You'll find experts rate motion pictures as the quickest, most graphic, most convincing way of transmitting ideas and information. And that's the clincher! Any salesman, sales engineer, sales manager, knows the importance of an argument that can be seen . . . understood . . . that carries conviction.

Yes, no wonder promotional films . . . telling a story with pictures . . . color . . . motion . . . and sound . . . are called *the most powerful and most economical sales merchandising medium available today.*

Bear in mind, too, that sales-promotional movies and slide films can now do a bigger and more effective job than ever before. War-taught technics, greater distribution facilities, finer equipment assure it.

Now is the time to get your sales-promotional films under way. Get in touch with your commercial producer today.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
TORONTO 9, ONTARIO

**Sales-Promotional Films**
DRAMATIZE . . . DEMONSTRATE . . . CONVINCE

Kodak

# Kidd Was the Victim of English Politicians

By R. F. LAMBERT

**The popular legend of a dashing, swashbuckling Captain Kidd, complete with the exotic paraphernalia of profitable piracy, dies hard, yet facts state that until he was 50 the gentleman concerned lived an unblemished existence and that his high sea adventures occupied a mere two years. He later claimed that he was acting for the English Government and that his subsequent trials were quite unfair, although the fact that he asked for an assurance of his safety before entering Boston harbor would indicate that his conscience was by no means clear.**

**A new movie about Captain Kidd will be shown soon.**

THREE hundred years ago there was born at Greenock, Scotland, a man who has captured the imagination of the world as the prince of lawless buccaneers. Tall, dark and handsome, wearing gold earrings with yellow sapphires and a rich velvet sash, he was reputed to have burned and tortured his victims and to have buried fabulous treasures which hundreds of expeditions have tried in vain to discover. Yet modern opinion tends to believe that Kidd was not a pirate at all, but the victim of an unsavory political intrigue.

Up to the age of 50 Kidd was a wealthy and successful shipowner, who early in life had settled with his wife and family in Massachusetts. In 1695 Britain was at war with France and was severely hampered in her trade with India by bands of pirates who infested the Indian Ocean from the headquarters they had established in Madagascar. It was therefore suggested by Lord Bellomont, Governor of New York, that Kidd should be supplied with a privateer and given a commission to capture all pirates and French ships he might meet with.

William of Orange, who was then on the English throne, the Lord Chancellor John Somers, and other members of the Government, all agreed to put some money in the venture, but Kidd himself was not keen. He was already an established man, and the share offered to him was only seven-and-a-half per cent; he therefore declined the offer.

But his illustrious patrons were not to be stopped so easily. The ship in which he desired to return to the New World was held up; further pressure was brought to bear, and at last Kidd gave way.

## "Long-Shore Scum"

The start of his voyage was unfortunate. While waiting in the Thames in his vessel, the *Adventure*, he was boarded by a naval press gang which took 100 of his best men. Short-handed, Kidd sailed to New York, where after some months he succeeded in replacing them. But his new hands were "long-shore scum," ex-pirates and deserters. The terms of service were "no capture, no pay," and experienced observers doubted whether he would be able to control the crew.

On September 6, 1696, the *Adventure* left New York. After a brief halt at Madeira she rounded the Cape and reached Madagascar, in the vicinity of which Kidd cruised around for several weeks on the look out for a prize. Fifty of his men died of cholera and he was forced to replace them locally from men whose normal occupation can only have been piracy.

The *Adventure* sailed for the Red Sea. So far the trip had been nothing but death and hardship, "But never mind, my men," said the captain. "We'll soon make our fortune out of these seas." These words afterwards helped to hang him.

The first ship sighted was English, though she hoisted French colors. The crew wished to take her as a prize, but Kidd insisted on letting her go. He was unable to stop his men taking her captain and mate prisoner or stealing two bales of coffee and pepper.

Soon afterwards the *Adventure* had a desperate fight with two Portuguese men-o'-war, which she succeeded in beating off. Then another merchantman was sighted, also English. Once again Kidd allowed her to go after some argument with the crew, but the men were getting more and more unruly.

Leader of the malcontents was one Moore, whom Kidd had ransomed for £300 when he was taken prisoner on the Indian coast. This ruffian eventually goaded the captain into hitting him on the head with a wooden bucket, and three days later he died.

At last a ship was sighted and captured that turned out to be French. She was only small, but soon afterwards another and much larger vessel, the *Keda Merchant*, was taken without a fight. Her captain insisted that she was in the service of the Great Mogul, with whom Britain was at peace; but she carried a French pass and this convinced Kidd that she was a lawful prize.

The *Keda Merchant* carried a cargo worth a million dollars, and as the *Adventure* was now falling to pieces Kidd ran for Madagascar with

**These charming Dutch girls, members of the Netherlands East Indies Forces (Women's Division), were all resident in Canada before enlisting. Four are from Vancouver, and one each from Hamilton, Victoria and Guelph.**

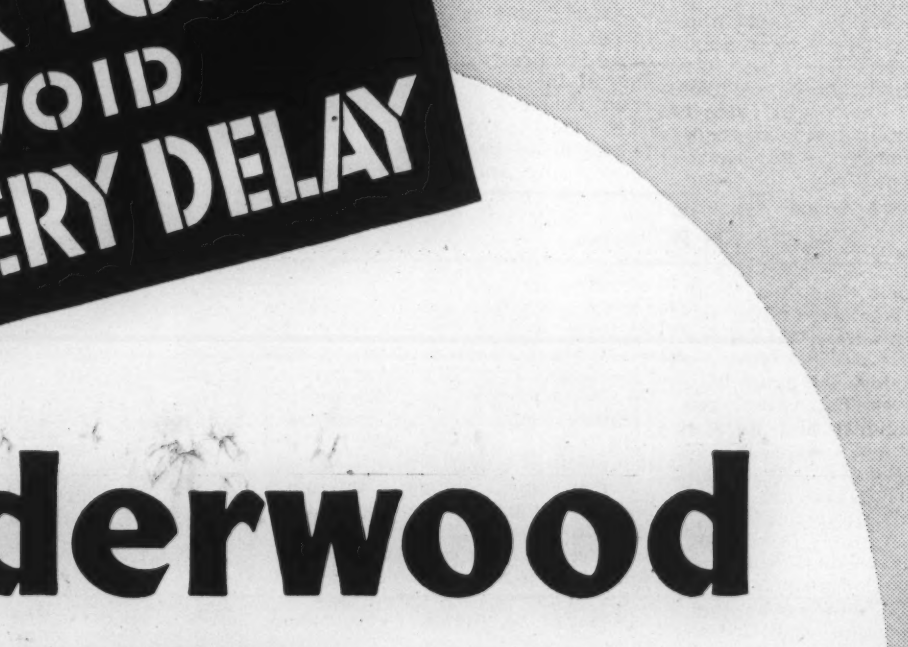

ORDER TODAY
AVOID
DELIVERY DELAY

Underwood

Typewriters

Adding Machines

Accounting Machines




Underwood Limited
*Joseph L. Seitz, President*
Head Office:
135 Victoria St., Toronto 1, Ont.
Branches in all Canadian Cities

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS — CANADA'S '7-OUT-OF-10 CHOICE
*According to Underwood Limited records

his two prizes. The place was alive with pirates, and he had to remain there five months, while dismantling the *Adventure* and preparing the *Keda Merchant* for the voyage home. The situation was strange, but Kidd apparently arranged a truce with the pirates, who did not interfere. But his own crew mutinied, and after nearly murdering him made off in the second prize, the *November*.

### Warrant for His Arrest

Thirteen of his crew remained loyal, and he was able to pick up some other seamen. In October, 1698, he started for home. On arrival in the West Indies, he learnt that a warrant was out for his arrest on a charge of piracy. Kidd then bought a small fast brig into which he transferred a small portion of the treasure, hid the *Keda Merchant* in a safe place, and sailed to Boston.

Before entering the harbor he sent for a lawyer named Emmott, and dispatched a message by him to Bellomont, Governor of New York, asking if it was safe for him to come ashore. He repudiated the charge of piracy, and enclosed the French passes of the two ships he had captured. Bellomont, without commiting himself, sent an encouraging reply.

Kidd's behaviour after this was strange. He sailed from Boston somewhere along the coast of North America and buried his treasure, and although the hiding place has never been discovered, many believe it to be somewhere off the coast of Nova Scotia.

Then he returned boldly to Boston and gave himself up. He was put in irons and transferred to England, languishing for a year in London in the terrible Newgate Prison. Then, without warning, without counsel and without an opportunity to get witnesses, he was put on trial for murdering Moore.

Witnesses against him were two of the men who had deserted him at Madagascar and, having turned King's Evidence, had been pardoned and brought home. Other members of his crew testified in his favor, but the judge directed the jury to find him guilty, which they did.

### Sentenced to Death

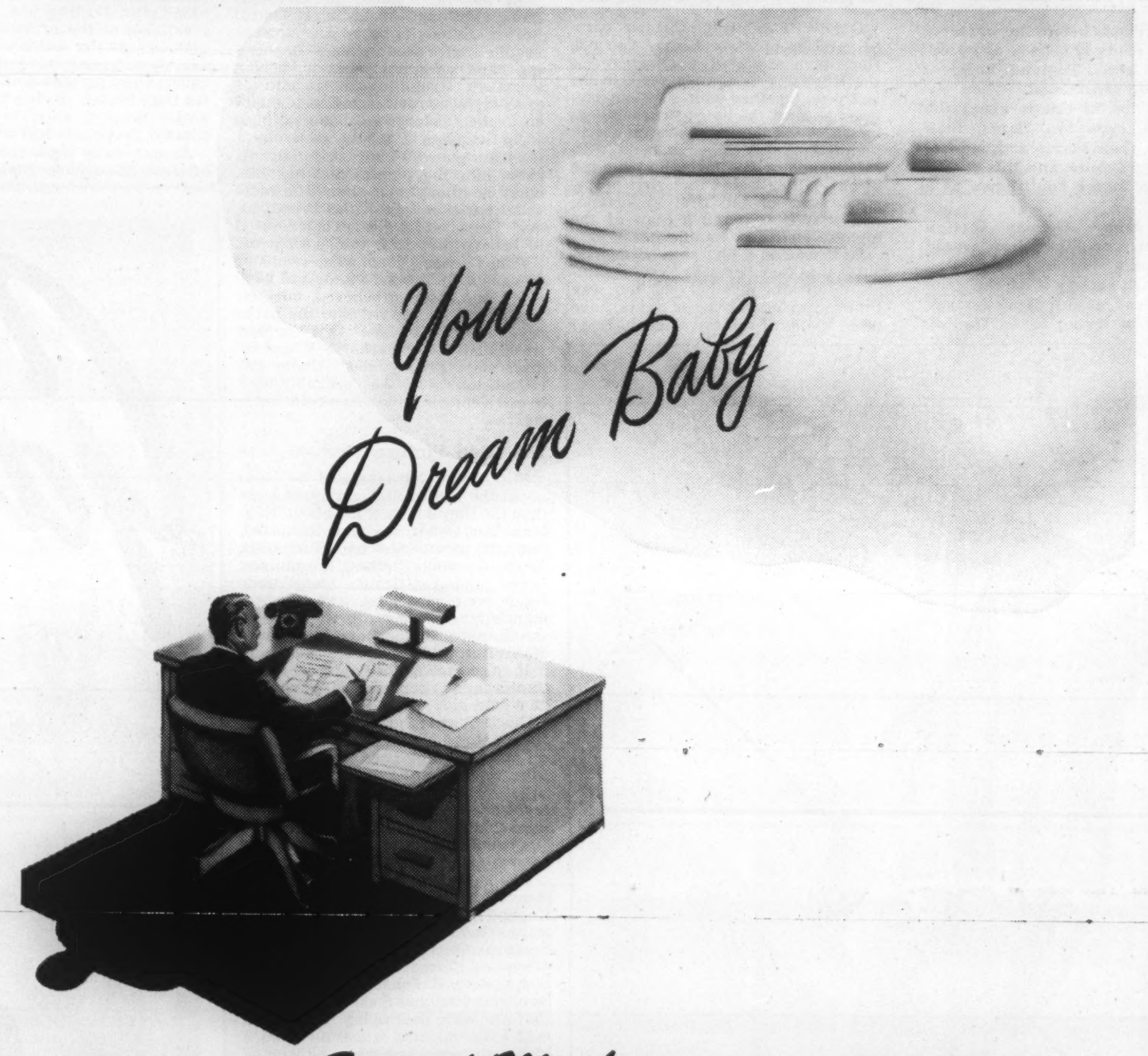
Next day, having already been sentenced to death, Kidd was tried for Piracy. Despite his bitter protests, the two French passes, which formed a vital part of his case, were not produced. The case was hustled through. "I have been sworn against by perjured and wicked people," Kidd complained bitterly, when found guilty.

It is now generally agreed that both trials were very unfair, and for this there are many possible reasons. The Great Mogul was bitterly resentful because an English pirate called Long Tom Avery had seized his daughter and carried her off to Madagascar. The East India Company, anxious to restore good relations, urged the Government to treat Kidd severely in the hope that this would impress the Mogul with Britain's earnest desire to suppress piracy.

The influential men who had financed Kidd were all Whigs, and their Tory rivals wished to implicate them in the alleged crime. Lord Chancellor Somers and Oxford, First Lord of the Admiralty, were impeached, but they did not answer the charges till after Kidd was dead and the public outcry had died down. The Tories thought that if Kidd were found guilty the Whigs would automatically be implicated, and the Whigs wished to placate public opinion with a scapegoat. Nobody seems to have considered the feelings of the unfortunate man himself.

The superstitious have another reason for believing that Kidd was innocent. When he was being hanged the rope broke. His executioners had to pick him up and do it again.


TO PRESIDENTS AND GENERAL MANAGERS:




**Do you need *Special Machinery* for a new Product?**

Executives who have been dreaming up new ideas... new products, are now eager to put those thoughts into action! Already Vickers' engineering skill has been instrumental in translating ideas into modern machinery which cuts production costs and produces a superior article.

We invite you to bring us your problems for confidential study. Our engineering and productive capacity... new shop skills and our knowledge of new metals fit us to design and build efficient production equipment for your needs.

**PRECISE MACHINE PARTS.** Perhaps your need is for parts of large or small size, machined to close tolerances. Our modern machine shops are fully equipped to make *any* parts, accurate to 1/4000 of an inch, with a guarantee of Vickers' quality workmanship and satisfactory deliveries.

*Canada's Leading Shipyard builds more than ships:*

**BOILERS • ENGINES**
**MINING MACHINERY**
**PULP AND PAPER MILL EQUIPMENT**
**PUMPS • HYDRAULIC MACHINERY**
**COPPER WORK • SPECIAL MACHINERY**

CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE – MONTREAL
WINNIPEG EDMONTON DRUMHELLER
VANCOUVER
NEW YORK OFFICE: 50 BROAD ST

MODERNIZED EQUIPMENT TO CUT POSTWAR COSTS

# Germans' Envy Caused Hate of the English

By J. N. HARRIS

**The Germans before the war were always ready to believe any propaganda about England, however inane or sensational. They envied a lot of things about the English, says Mr. Harris, their clothes, their horses and, most of all, their Empire, and this caused them to loathe Englishmen as a whole.**

**The former German Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, would have had a much better reception in English society if he had gone to England as a typical German, instead of trying to be English.**

SOMEWHERE in the tortuous paragraphs of *Mein Kampf* you will find expressions of admiration for the English propaganda work in the last war, together with a furious outburst against the half-baked methods by which the German Government attempted to justify submarine warfare, bombing of towns and the use of gas. Hitler stated then that propaganda was of the first importance and that it required a man of the highest ability to handle it.

So it was as a sort of super-Northcliffe that Goebbels was first appointed, a striking example of the way that Germans for many years have been trying to ape the English. I had the privilege (not without its attendant inconveniences) of reading Dr. Goebbels' newspapers, *Volkischer Beobachter* and *Das Reich* for nearly three years during this war, and to watch the attitude of Germany towards her three great enemies. It was often amusing.

In the first place, the Germans know nothing about the United States. Often I have seen photographs reproduced in the V.B. showing jitterbug marathons, or women wrestlers struggling in a bath of mud, or lovestruck young men chained to their beloved's garden railings.

On occasion I would seek out a German guard in my prison camp, show him the picture and ask him what he thought of that. The most usual reaction was, *"Alles Progaganda."* They just laughed. They refused to believe that such things went on.

Poor Goebbels could write reams of lies about the United States and have every one of them believed, but just as soon as he strayed into the paths of truth he evoked that cynical smile and the remark, *"Ach, das ist doch alles Progaganda."* Under the circumstances he was probably wise in not venturing too often into truthfulness.

## Distorted Picture

But if the Germans had no ideas about the United States, they at least thought they knew a lot about England. And what a queer, distorted, romantic picture they had of it! Golf, Sport, Evening Clothes, Racehorses, Lords and Gentlemen were their chief pre-occupations, and the romantic nineteenth century picture of the Empire Builder and his White Man's Burden still haunted them.

In a cartoon, the Archbishop of Canterbury is represented as saying, "I would give up at least three Five O'Clock Teas if I could see such and such a town destroyed". They have a highly glamorized and utterly false conception of the English institution of Tea, and the idea that Tea takes place at Five O'Clock is only the beginning of their misconception; but then the Americans and the French make the same mistake.

I believe that the German love of things English, and hatred of English people, has its roots in the word Gentleman. It is frequently heard in Germany. An ignorant and offensive German soldier asked me last winter if I had ever seen the beautiful National-Socialist Germany that we were destroying. I told him that I had spent a winter in Munich before the war. And what, he wanted to know, had I been doing there? Playing the *Schentleman, ja,* stealing the beautiful German girls and always wishing to *"Schentleman spielen."* So many German novels and stories, particularly of the trashier sort, involve English Gentlemen that it is nothing short of an obsession.

In a stack of old German magazines I found a men's fashion journal, which was filled with notes about English textiles, English cuts and so on. The magazine had a London representative, whose despatch was revealing. The German word for Dinner Jacket (*Der Smoking*), was not, he said, a proper English word, and the use of it simply made the English laugh at Germany. He suggested that it should be called a *Dinneranzug.*

## City Elegance

He described with the greatest admiration the clothes he saw in "the City", which, he pointed out, was really a very small part of London, and only visited by men in the *"vornehme Gesellschaft"* between the hours of ten and three. The outfit described was that sober combination of striped gray trousers, black coat, Anthony Eden hat and rolled umbrella of which P. O'D. has written, if you remember his story on Going Native.

The fashion Correspondent finished up with the customary tirade against the injustice which permitted these elegant Gentlemen to walk about in the West End while wretches in rags starved on the Embankment. And in the same number I found an article condemning England worship and recommending Germans to dress themselves as Germans, in good German textiles.

Probably the most Anglophile newspaper in Germany was the *Frankfurter Zeitung* along with its weekly magazine, *Das Illustrierte Blatt.* The exigencies of wartime did not prevent this adaptable journal from using the English Material which it so dearly loved. "The Silver Box" by John Galsworthy and "Ashenden" by Somerset Maugham, the former as a picture of the degeneracy of English Society, the latter as a revelation of the brutal and sinister methods of the British Secret Service, were among the English stories which were presented in translation for their readers during the war. This device enabled them to continue a popular peacetime feature.

Almost every week the front page of *Das Illustrierte Blatt* was concerned with an inside story of life in London or Cairo, occasionally Washington. Sometimes it would take the form of a dialogue between two gentlemen at the Club. One of these stories was about the American soldier who spanked Mary Churchill, another was a fantastic yarn about Lord Beaverbrook's pirate submarine. It was stated that his Lordship owned a submarine with a pirate crew which was in the habit of intercepting convoys in foggy weather, and diverting a ship or two to a secret harbor, where the ships were unloaded and the cargo sold on the black market. They certainly gave you your money's worth!

These stories got much of their

PERSONNAlly Speaking by DON AMECHE

*Star of "GUEST WIFE" A United Artists Release*

1—**I've invented** lots of things. But I *couldn't* discover a good smooth shave. Until . . .

2—**A friend** wised me up. "Prof. Ameche," he said, "Personna Blades give *slicker, quicker* shaves."

3—**He was right!** Personna Blades are a wonderful discovery. So get busy, men. Get yourself *Personna*-fied!

**HERE'S WHY PERSONNA** Blades give you luxury shaves:
1—Made from premium steel.
2—Hollow-ground for keenness.
3—Rust-resistant for longer use.

PERSONNA Precision Blades
10 for $1 . . . and worth it!

Distinctive Toiletries For Men

ONLY AT FINE SHOPS. INDIVIDUALLY - $1.50. GIFT SETS $3.00 to $4.50.

effect from detailed descriptions of familiar streets, hotels and institutions. The big stories about Cairo told you a lot about Sheapherd's Hotel. One London story described "the many benevolent institutions with which the English try to get a reputation for kindliness. That was from the *Volkischer Beobachter*. The writer mentioned in particular *"die Gesellschaft zur Verhutung des Exports von Pferden nach Belgien"*, the Society for the Prevention of Export of Horses to Belgium, which amused the Germans considerably.

But once again the Germans thought it was all in fun; they wouldn't believe that such a society existed! Many a homesick Englishman revelled in descriptions of Piccadilly Circus and the Savoy Hotel provided by Dr. Goebbels; it was always nice to read of something familiar.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* ran a long quotation of the *"bekannten Kanadischen redakteur* B. K. Sandwell", pointing out the connections between Vancouver and Seattle, Boston and the Maritimes, etc. It proved conclusively, according to the *Zeitung*, that Roosevelt's Imperial Policy would lead to the seizing of Canada by the United States in the near future. The same article was reprinted in the *Volkischer Beobachter* some months later, without any credit to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, to SATURDAY NIGHT or to Mr. Sandwell. Hardly the thing, you might say.

The thing which Germans envied most about the English, however, was not their clothes, or their horses, or their supposed savoir-faire and gentlemanliness, but their Empire. The incessant plaintive moaning for colonies had a childlike quality about it. Maps still showed German Southwest Africa as German, stories and novels were still printed late in the war about life in the German colonies, high class groceries were sold under the name *Kolonialwaren*, and that favorite of London music hall burlesque, the Empire Builder in his "solar bowler", was often pictured in the German cartoons.

A Colonel is shown dining with a lady; beneath the verandah on which they sit is a starving Indian. The Colonel says, angrily, "Instead of dying the hero's death for us, these fellows insist on dying the hunger-death against us." The manner in which the details of Colonial Life are set forth clearly showed that the Germans simply wanted to substitute Obersts for Colonels all over the tropics.

And, of course, the Germans were quite unable to understand the principle of the self-governing Dominions. We Canadians were often asked. "Why do you fight for the English? Why do you not free yourselves and help us to beat the English?" Thev never could firmly grasp the fact that we were under no compulsion at all.

## English-apers

In spite of occasional outbursts against Social injustice in England, the German approach to English affairs was as a rule entirely snobbish. Their chief interest was in the London Clubs, Henley and Cowes. You would sometimes see a reference in the shabbier papers to "Sir Womersley", but in the better-class papers they were very particular to say Sir Walter Womersley.

Mr. Ernest Brown, former Minister of Labor, was represented by Robert Ley (his Nazi opposite number), in a *Volkischer Beobachter* article, as being a typical, cynical upper-class Englishman. This might surprise Mr. Brown somewhat. The trouble was, said Dr. Ley, that Brown had said to him, "Why waste money sending workmen on expensive luxury cruises. Just try a drop of *our* Strength through Joy." And he poured him out a stiff whiskey and soda. Ley apparently didn't like the whiskey, or maybe it was the soda.

But of all the English-apers in Germany, the worst was probably Joachim von Ribbentrop. He was extremely proud of his fluency in English, which went even so far as glibness. He wanted to make a big impression, and Sir Neville Henderson has written of Ribbentrop's anger when the then German Foreign Minister in a moment of carelessness revealed that he did not know what the Munro doctrine was.

When Ribbentrop came to London he hoped to make quite a splash in Society; he had met a number of British Socialites at the Nuremberg party congress, the crowd that Winston Churchill once referred to as the Heil Hitler Brigade. And yet Ribbentrop got a very cool reception in London.

## "Heil Hitler" to King!

He couldn't see that it wasn't quite the thing to greet the King with Heil Hitler; an angry retired officer removed Ribbentrop's wreath from the grave of the unknown soldier and chucked it into the Thames; for this crime, which the Germans looked upon as practically lese-majesty, the retired officer was fined about $5. Ribbentrop was making the discovery that you can't understand the English merely by becoming glib in their language and reading the novels of Disraeli (which could still be found in Nazi Germany after Heinrich Heine's works had practically disappeared).

A man who was at a dinner party where Ribbentrop was also a guest told me that the German Ambassador delivered himself of a political oration during dinner, and had insisted, by banging on the table with his knife handle, that all conversation should cease while he was talking. Such behaviour was incomprehensible to othe English.

Ribbentrop soon found himself cold-shouldered. English diplomats found Ribbentrop hard to deal with after his London ordeal; he spent a lot of time making a fuss over the Cianos, who had also been social failures in London.

It is possible that the failure of London to make a pet of Ribbentrop helped to widen the breach between Germany and England and to bring the end of National Socialism a little nearer; that is a thing we cannot be very sure of.

But I am convinced that if Ribbentrop had arrived as a beer-drinking, solid German, speaking broken English, he would have received a much better welcome than he did as a cosmopolitan *Trottel* aping the manners and speech of his hosts. When in Rome, do as the Romans do; when in London, be yourself.

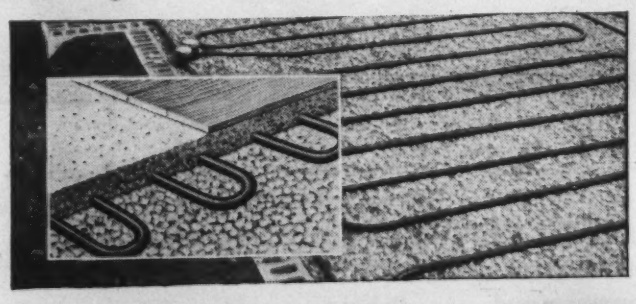
## WARNING TO POULTRYMEN

The severe shortage of meat in the western states has meant good business for the poultrymen of the Fraser Valley A recent shipment totalled 100,000 birds, and there have been several other large shipments. This condition, however, is transitional. J. R. Terry, poultry commissioner, warns against an increase in breeding stock. He sees indications of saturation in the meat industry, and strong competition for the British egg market from Denmark, Russia, Poland, Holland, Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand.

**There is a New Way to Perfect Heating Comfort**

For large homes or small, with or without basements, "Radiant Heating" is the most modern, economical and practical way to perfect winter comfort. It consists of coils of Page-Hersey continuous-weld pipe concealed within the floor, or wall, or ceiling. There is no visible heating apparatus to mar the appearance of a room. It allows full scope in the design of windows, interior decorating and furniture arrangement.

Room temperatures are constantly uniform; there are no overheated air currents to create drafts, stuffiness, or stir up dust. And the sensation of "air-freshness" can be described with no other word than "exhilarating."



**Send for this FREE Booklet!**

*See how "Radiant Heating" applies in the building you are planning. Read how it can benefit YOU. This well-written, well-illustrated booklet gives detailed information on this most outstanding advancement in modern heating methods. Send for a free copy to:*

**PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, LIMITED, 100 Church St., Toronto**

**PAGE-HERSEY**
**RADIANT HEATING**
*with* CONTINUOUS WELD PIPE

PH-65A

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF PIPE IN CANADA

**Available Now-at Dealers Everywhere**

**The Remington Threesome**—THREE HEADS give extra cutting surfaces, the ultimate in fast, close shaving—$23.95.

**The Remington Dual**—TWO HEADS are better than one—the standard, fast-shaving model for most men—$19.95.

It will be a wonderful morning—when you first have the thrill of trying your new Remington Electric Dry Shaver. Good-bye to all the paraphernalia of old-fashioned shaving methods—a grateful welcome to shaving that's closer—quicker—easier—with a Remington! Wherever there's an electric outlet—that's where you can have your morning shave—no need for water or brush or lather. Remington's extra cutting surfaces make morning stubble completely vanish in record time.

And a word to the ladies! Here's one gift that every man wants, even the man who is hard to buy for. Handsome to look at—and a pleasure to use—both models of the Remington Electric Dry Shaver are precision-built for long, satisfactory service.

Yes—Remington is changing the shaving habits of a nation. Hurry now for your Remington—although production miracles have been accomplished, the demand far out-reaches the supply.

Remington Rand LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

RSM-1-45

# Is a Useful Army the Answer for Canada?

By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

**The author claims no originality for the idea of making Canada's Armed Forces useful in other than a military sense. The plan he advocates is, in all essentials, the plan proposed by the Canadian Corps Association in 1938. It remained a matter of Corps policy in subsequent years, although necessarily held in abeyance during the war years. He believes that only on this basis can Canada hope to have adequate defences.**

MUST the Canadian Army forever learn its business the hard way under fire? This question thrusts itself on anyone who has studied the latest official announcement of the proposed composition of Canada's peacetime Army. Despite the Biblical injunction to the contrary, we are once more proposing to pour the new wine of Canadian youth into the old bottles of hide-bound military tradition. Not a spark of imagination is being shown. As a defence force the new army will be negligible and the change of name does not conceal the fact that two armies will be formed. To speak of a Canadian Army while establishing an Active Force and a Reserve Force does not alter the situation which existed when they were known as the Permanent Force and the Non-Permanent Active Militia. Until the Reserve stems from the Active Force, we shall have two armies and no amount of sophistry will make it otherwise.

Before the composition of our military forces is determined there should be some evidence that serious thought has been given to the purpose for which they are formed. The idea that an Active Force of 20,000 to 25,000 men would afford any protection to Canada in an emergency is of course ridiculous. In modern war emergencies happen without warning. This no doubt is appreciated by Canadian Military Headquarters. The conclusion is therefore inescapable that C.M.H.Q. has established that number as the maximum for which it can hope to secure authority. How paltry the whole thing looks may be seen by an examination of the proposed distribution of the units. One medium battery is to be stationed on each coast. Either coast line is over one thousand miles long. Can these batteries be for their defence?

## Worthy But Inadequate

There are to be a field artillery regiment of three field batteries, an anti-tank battery, a composite anti-aircraft battery, a field company of engineers and an infantry brigade of three battalions. In addition will be formed unspecified signal, medical and staff units, together with details for scientific development and training elements to assist the Reserve Force. Such an establishment would, no doubt, give postwar employment to an enlarged Permanent Force but, worthy as that may be, it offers little assurance in a world torn by strife.

Of course in addition to this there is to be a Reserve Force of six divisions. This Force deserves some cold-blooded appraisal before it is relied on for the defence of Canada. The writer is certainly not one to sneer at the N.P.A.M. The devoted officers and men who held that force together, despite official neglect, between the two Great Wars, earned the deepest gratitude Canadians can pay. However, while acknowledging its spirit, it was without value as a fighting force. It was starved for equipment. When war broke out it had virtually none fit for service in the field. Its degree of physical fitness was low. Many men, through loyalty to their units, stayed on strength long after their military usefulness was past. The best that can be said, and it is much, is that it preserved names and traditions that later were an inspiration on the field of battle.

The Reserve Force is to be composed of six divisions. Does this mean that it will receive training on a divisional basis? No doubt it will have divisional staffs but no realistic Canadian will believe that training will differ much from that practiced by the N.P.A.M. How could one or even two nights drill a week and a short summer-camp experience ever create an efficiency that would warrant training in divisional strength? Even in wartime we never rose to this in Canada and certainly in peace we shall never do so with a Reserve Force so constituted.

Six divisions means from 70,000 to 90,000 men if at war strength. Assuming something less ambitious for a peacetime Reserve, it can not be less than from thirty-five to forty-five thousand men. Where are men to be found in these numbers to undergo the futile business of peacetime soldiering from which all realism is necessarily omitted? Is it reasonable to expect that young veterans to any great number will submit to the monotony of the manual at arms for endless unprofitable years. If the Active Force is an empty gesture, the Reserve is worse.

## Official Stupidity

Yet Canada needs defence forces as never before in history. Her obligations to the United Nations commitment of "peace by force" are great. She holds half a continent, in a hungry world, with a population of twelve million people. Her standard of fitness, gauged by military requirements, is low and needs improvement. She flaunts her nationhood and should be prepared to defend it. She must play her full part if, once again, young Canadians are not to die on the altar of official Canadian stupidity. The empty gesture of an Active and a Reserve Force as proposed is not enough. The problem must be approached in good faith and with some imagination. It will cost the country much in money but money well spent can not be counted lost.

Forgetting cost for the moment, which was certainly the case when the official proposals were outlined, consider what might constitute an adequate defence. Retaining the name, but nothing else, it is suggested that a reasonable Army, from any effective point of view, should consist of Active Forces of 100,000 men with a Reserve Force of the same strength. With 200,000 trained men immediately available, the Army could quickly be augmented. The first requirement would be the adoption now of a selective service law to be effective at the threat of war. The members of the Active and Reserve Forces would be volunteers. The Active Force would be the training force with a two-year enlistment. The Reserve would be trained men automatically transferred from the Active Force. They would serve as Reservists for two years and at the outbreak of war would become the Active Army. Within the framework of this plan would be a Permanent Force, career men if you like, officers and n.c.o's., to give continuity to the establishment.

The Active Force would consist of specialists. Their training would make them such. It would be ob-


**GERANIUMS**
**18 for 15c**

Everyone interested in houseplants should plant a packet or two of our Geranium Seed. We offer a gorgeous collection containing Dazzling Scarlet, Flame Red, Brick Red, Crimson, Maroon, Vermilion, Scarlet, Salmon, Cerise, Orange-Red, Salmon-Pink, Bright Pink, Peach, Blush Rose, White, Blotched, Variegated. Margined. Easy to grow from seed and bloom 90 days after planting. (Pkt 15c) (2 for 25c) postpaid. Plant now.
**SPECIAL OFFER:** 1 pkt as above and 5 pkts of other Choice Houseplant Seeds, all different and easily grown in house. Value $1.25, all for 60c postpaid.
***FREE* — OUR BIG 1946 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK SOON AS READY**
74W
**DOMINION SEED HOUSE - GEORGETOWN, ONT.**

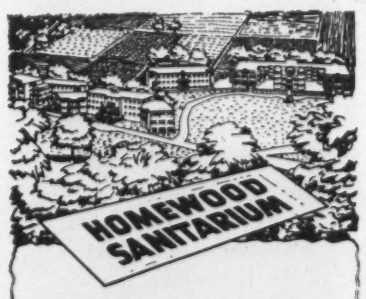
**ACCOUNTANCY**
**AND ALLIED SUBJECTS**
The Shaw Higher Accounting Courses by Mail prepare for all accounting positions. Choose the Shaw Course. 50 years of success. 500 expert accountants for reference. The broader your knowledge the better qualified you are for advancement when the opening occurs. Course is planned in 3 sections—we can catch step with you at any stage and guide you to the top. **Allied subjects include:** Cost Accounting, Auditing, Corporation Finance, Practical Banking, Business Administration, Secretarial Practice, Economics, Commercial Law, etc.
*Write for Catalogue, Shaw Schools, Dept.* RC57
HEAD OFFICE: 1130 BAY ST., TORONTO
*Montreal Branch Office, Sun Life Bldg., Room 1656*
**SHAW SCHOOLS**

**ASPIRIN EASES NEURITIC, NEURALGIC PAIN FAST!**

IT'S READY TO GO TO WORK IN 2 SECONDS!

You get pain relief fast when you use Aspirin because it starts to go to work almost immediately. To see that this is so, just drop an Aspirin tablet in water. What you'll see is what happens in your stomach—the tablet starts disintegrating within *two seconds!* That's why Aspirin stops neuritic, neuralgic pain so quickly. Get Aspirin today. The "Bayer" cross on each tablet is your guarantee that it's Aspirin.

**ASPIRIN**
***NOW*—New Low Prices!**
Pocket box of 12s . . . . only 18c
Economy bottle of 24 . . only 29c
Family size of 100 . . . only 79c



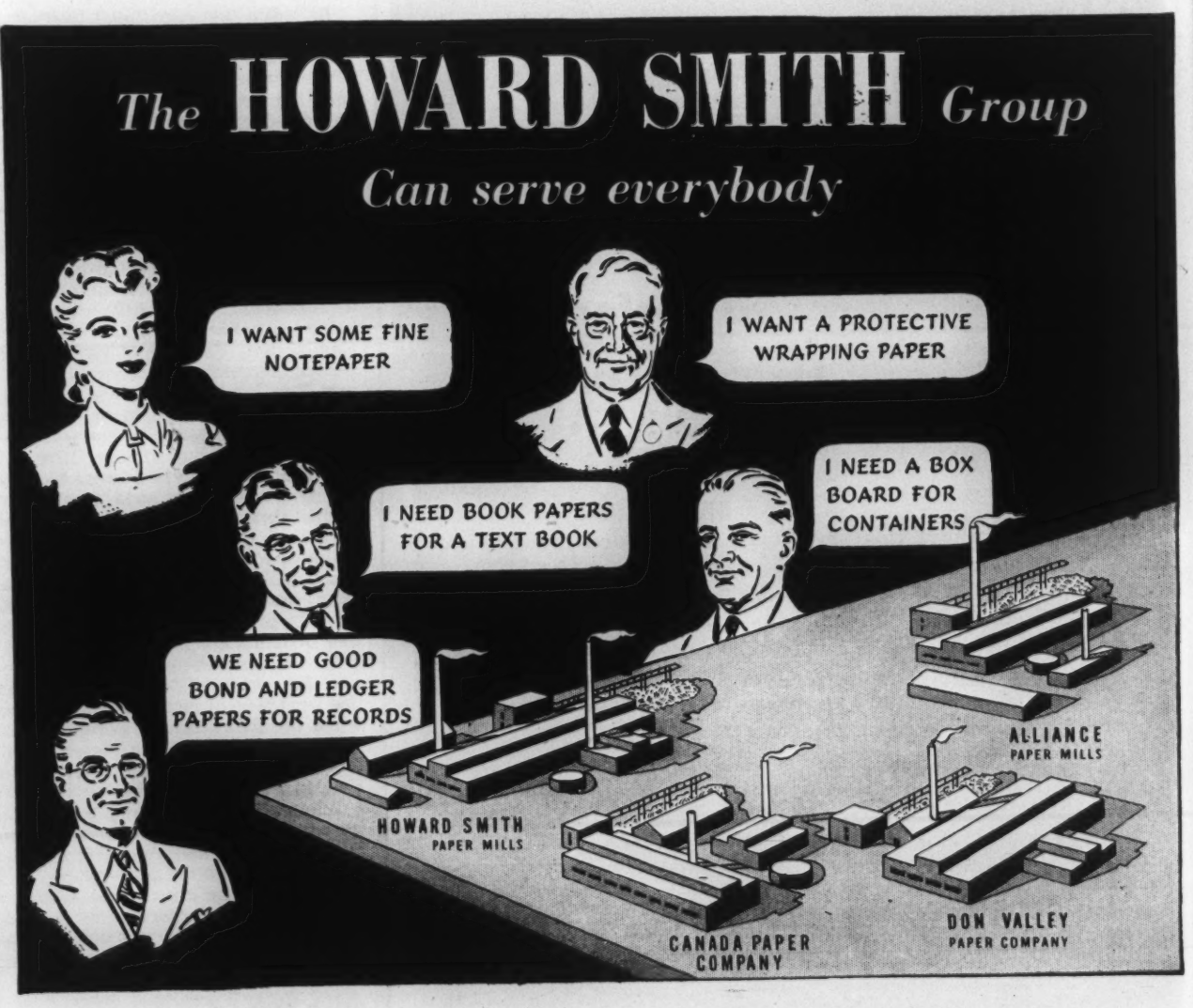

With its homelike, comfortable buildings surrounded by 75 acres of landscaped lawns and wooded hills, is a peaceful haven for the mentally ill or those suffering from nervous strain and other disorders.

A staff of experienced physicians, therapists and nurses assures individual attention and the special treatment each patient requires. Moderate rates.

Physicians and those interested are invited to visit Homewood or to write for booklet to:

F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Supt.,
Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph
Ontario Limited

*The* **HOWARD SMITH** *Group*
*Can serve everybody*


I WANT SOME FINE NOTEPAPER
I WANT A PROTECTIVE WRAPPING PAPER
I NEED BOOK PAPERS FOR A TEXT BOOK
I NEED A BOX BOARD FOR CONTAINERS
WE NEED GOOD BOND AND LEDGER PAPERS FOR RECORDS
HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS
ALLIANCE PAPER MILLS
CANADA PAPER COMPANY
DON VALLEY PAPER COMPANY

**Have you a special paper need? We can serve you!**

**By our policy of making over 500 different kinds and grades of paper products, the Howard Smith group of four companies and its nine mills is geared to meet the diversified needs of Canadian industry. From drinking cup papers to grease-proof papers; from cigarette tissue to building paper; fancy wraps, container and package boards, bonds, parchments and ledger papers; book papers, cover stocks and currency paper—the Howard Smith group makes them all!**

**Behind our manufacturing facilities is papermaking experience that goes back over one hundred years. Today's diversified operations are backed by extensive research and a constant endeavor to improve products and find new applications for them in industry. Note the names of these four companies. They are your source of quality papers and paper products.**

*HOWARD SMITH is your guarantee of quality*

**HOWARD SMITH**
**PAPER MILLS LIMITED**

*A group of 9 paper mills making over 500 kinds of paper products.*

tained largely in the field. The barracks square would see little of them. Drill by numbers and the manual at arms would be simplified out of all recognition. Discipline would be maintained as it is on any well-managed construction job or in a factory by making the work interesting and meaningful. To the Col. Blimps and the spit-and-polish generals this will be rank heresy but Canada can not afford the dubious luxury of brass-hat stupidity. The highly technical branches of all arms will be developed to the full. Instead of one field company of engineers there will be twenty if that is necessary for a wartime army of a million men. Signals, E.M.E.'s and Army Service Corps will be technicians to a man. The artillery will learn to shoot, not to polish brass, and the infantry, by whom all wars are won, will be taught the art of fighting, not ceremonial drill. The whole force will be potential officer and n.c.o. material and will be trained with that thought in mind. Each man will get his chance in the Reserve and will fill the place that he has earned. Of course this is heresy to any right-minded military man who prepares to fight the next war like the last. The Hun, who was always a good soldier, did not think so. The army that overran Poland, the Low Countries and Northern France was built up just that way and no one will contend that it did not know its business. We learned much from Jerry in this war and it will be our fault if we forget it.

## 50,000 Men a Year

Where are the men to come from on a voluntary basis? Such a force will require enlistment of fifty thousand men each year. This will not entail conscription and it should not. The service must be made so attractive that it will be possible to select the best from many applicants. The age of enlistment should be from seventeen to nineteen years to allow completion of secondary schooling and to assure twenty years as the average minimum age in the Reserve, which, in wartime, is the fighting force. Entrance to universities, which are maintained at public expense, should be made dependent on completion of military service, except where physical disability makes such service an impossibility. The universities and their students will be the better for it.

Will Canadian boys enlist for two years' service? The writer thinks they will if the Canadian people approve the plan to be proposed. Canada has for many years boasted about her export trade. There is however one item in that trade for which she can feel nothing but the most abject shame. For years she has been exporting some of the best of her youth to the United States, always a land of opportunity for Canadian lads. We hold half a continent with less than a tenth of the population of the United States, and yet, needing them as we do, we let them go. All the wheat and pork and lumber that goes from our ports will never compensate for our lost Canadian youth. A simple plan based on defence will keep them here.

## Ruinous Waste

If we can make our defence force, Navy, Army and Air, useful not only to the country but also to its personnel, we can keep our lads and justify an expense which otherwise we would not sustain for long. The unimaginative official plan will cost vast sums and it will get us nowhere. Our utterly useless N.R.M.A. army cost us a quarter billion dollars, was ruinous in waste of manpower and has created bitterness and disunity which may last for years. Surely it must be apparent that, praise it how they may, the drafters of the official plan are creating a similar army which can fight only on its own soil.

The Useful Army and its Reserve will be committed to fight wherever it may be required and its ranks will be augmented by a selective draft in time of war. The volunteers, as a reward for service freely given, will not only be trained for positions of command but they will receive a sound training for entrance to civilian life. Intensive military training for two three-month periods followed by a further Reserve training for two years will make soldiers of them. Eighteen months of practical vocational training on a junior college level will fit them for a proper entrance into civilian life. The plan may be unique but the writer is convinced that it can be carried through to an increasingly successful conclusion.

What would its effect be on Canadian economy? Standards of workmanship in all lines would improve. Canadian quality would find markets which we now struggle for, against keen competition, on a strictly quantity and price basis. Agricultural standards and the amenities of farm life would reach levels we never will enjoy under our present haphazard system. The conservation and use of our natural resources would become big business rather than the text for futile public oratory. The workmanship which permits Switzerland and Scandinavia, without a fraction of our advantages, to trade throughout the world, would be ours. Above all disciplined and physically fit Canadian lads would find in their own country the opportunities too many of them now seek elsewhere.

We can blunder on with one medium battery on each coast and one night's drill each week with skeleton battalions; or we can use a little energy and imagination to start a new era of security and progress by training our youth on a basis which gives as well as takes. Young Canadians die readily enough on the field of battle for this country to take some thought about their welfare in the piping times of peace.

**Try and find the sculptor in → the midst of these life-sized figures modeled in earth on a hillside near his Hollywood home by J. S. Anderson, former New York cartoonist. He calls this one "Stampede" and contends that many bare hillsides can thus be decorated with "natural art". Anderson tops his unique sculpturing by a preservative layer of cement.**

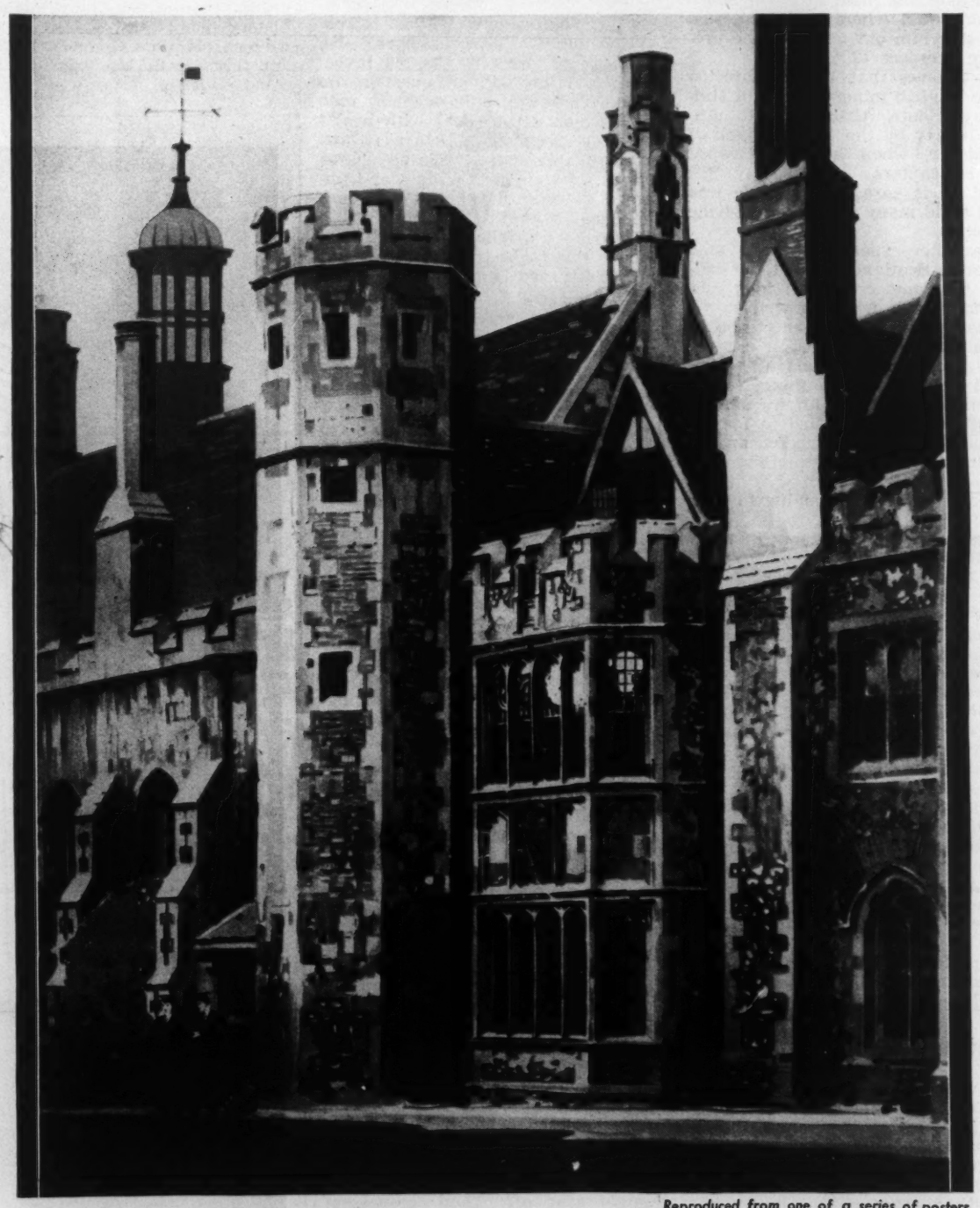

# Avoid the High Cost of Inexperience

FOR over forty years, National Trust Company has been acquiring the experience necessary for the successful administration of estates, both large and small. Up-to-date knowledge of succession duty, income tax and investment problems ensures efficient settlement of these highly technical phases of estate management.

We should like to answer your inquiries about our services as executor.

NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY, LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON
WINNIPEG EDMONTON

*Reproduced from one of a series of posters published by the Associated British Railways.*


**Cambridge,** Peterhouse — founded in 1284, during the reign of Edward I. The famous poets Crashaw and Gray, and the great scientists Lord Kelvin and P. G. Tait, were in residence here. And here also in the realm of friendly sport the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race epitomizes the English sporting tradition "may the best man win".

As in the sporting tradition, quality wins throughout the years. Made in Canada, from an old English formula, WILLS' English Mixture PIPE TOBACCO bears a time honoured tradition of outstanding quality.

W.D.& H.O.
WILLS'
English Mixture

QUALITY AND TRADITION

# Many of World's Great Men of Deep Faith

By SIR ANGUS WATSON

**Does God intervene in human affairs? Churchill, Eden and many others were convinced that Divine Providence played a part in this war; Dunkirk was one of its miracles. The measure of their faith was the renewed zeal they brought to bear upon their tasks.**

ONE does not think of Mr. Winston Churchill as a conventionally religious man.

It is with surprise, therefore, that on re-reading his fascinating book, "My Early Life," one finds the constantly recurring note of his belief that Providence has constantly intervened in critical periods of his life, and protected him in times of danger.

He sees in the fact that Louis Botha took him prisoner in the South African War, when he might well have shot him out of hand, the protecting presence of God.

He believes that he was directed to the English miner's home in Middelburg, South Africa, and to ultimate liberty by the guiding hand of Providence, when he had escaped from his captors.

And he is sure that his life was saved amid many dangers by Divine protection.

In another experience which came to him in Scotland, in 1911, he confirms the same conviction in a subsequent book in which he writes:—

"That night when I went to bed I saw a large Bible lying on a table in my bedroom. My mind was dominated by the news I had received of the complete change in my station and of the task entrusted to me. . . I opened the Book at random and in the ninth chapter of Deuteronomy I read:—

" 'Hear, O Israel: Thou art to pass over Jordan, this day, to go in to possess nations greater and mightier than thyself, cities great and fenced up to heaven.

" 'A people great and tall, the children of the Anakims, whom thou knowest, and of whom thou hast heard say, Who can stand before the children of Anak!

" 'Understand therefore this day, that the Lord thy God is he which goeth over before thee; as a consuming fire he shall destroy them, and he shall bring them down before thy face: so shalt thou drive them out, and destroy them quickly, as the Lord hath said unto thee.

" 'Not for thy righteousness, or for the uprightness of thine heart, dost thou go to possess their land: but for the wickedness of these nations the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before thee, and that he may perform the word which the Lord sware unto thy fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob'."

## Accepted Responsibility

The incident, which is well known, has often been quoted. Mr. Asquith had offered his youthful and brilliant lieutenant the high position of First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Churchill had accepted it willingly enough, but with a sense of the heavy responsibility that was being laid upon his shoulders.

And from that time forward he toiled unceasingly to put the British Navy in readiness against the day it should be needed to defend our lives and liberties.

History proves that he did not toil in vain: on August 4, 1914, the ships of the Royal Navy were at their battle stations.

The point to be noted is that when Mr. Churchill opened the Bible at that critical moment in his career he came across a passage exactly suited to his need.

"It seemed," he wrote, "a message full of reassurance," and doubtless he recalled it again and again in the eventful years that followed. It was not only the message itself, but its timeliness that impressed him.

Mr. Anthony Eden, in an interview at the British House of Commons immediately after the retreat from Dunkirk, said:—

"Well, gentlemen, this is the truth. We lost nearly all our guns and armor—our best equipment—in Flanders. Today there is not a single division equipped in this country. We are still sorting out the units from Dunkirk. We hope to have one division ready by the end of this week."

At that time, Germany had 55 German divisions on the Western Front, and 120 divisions on the Eastern Front, both ready to strike. And yet by a miracle we were saved. Did God then intervene?

## Different Viewpoint

Mr. Walter Lippmann, the brilliant American writer, does not look out on life from this viewpoint. He writes:—

"Never before have we had to rely so completely on ourselves. No guardian to think for us, no precedent to follow without question, no lawmaker above; only ordinary men and women set to deal with heartbreaking perplexity. All weakness comes to the surface. We are homeless in a jungle of machines and untamed powers that haunt and lure the imagination."

Many of his fellow world citizens believe this to be true, and look out on life's tragedy in a mood of bleak despair.

"It is unreasonable," says the rationalist, "to expect the Creator (if there is a Creator) to save us from our individual follies; we are but flotsam and jetsam on the irresistible river of life, tossed hither and thither by its turbulent currents, and we are deceived if we believe that we can rely for our safety on any other power than that of our own right arm."

Wherein lies the truth?

The Mohammedans accept the view that they are the prisoners of Destiny. They are powerless in the hand of Fate, which will work out its own will in their lives; a power quite beyond their personal control.

That way lies fatalism, and its fruits are to be found in the type of civilization in the lands dominated by the Mohammedan teaching, which has sprung from this conviction.

Before we condemn this viewpoint, however, let us read again Paul's pregnant chapter on the clay and the Potter (*Romans 9*) or the chapters in Isaiah on the same subject.

From this line of thought sprang the gloomy doctrine of Predestination, and much of the misunderstanding of the teaching of John Calvin that so darkened the lives of our forefathers in past generations.

If the Creator is just, then there must be a measure of free will reserved to us; our lives are ours to shape them as we will, subject only to the limitations of inheritance and the influence of our environment. Of that we may be confident if we are Christian in outlook.

The Psalmist believed in God's intervention in human affairs. "Thou knowest my downsitting and my uprising; thou understandest my thought afar off: Thou compassest my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. Thou has beset me behind and before, and laid thy hand upon me."

## Peter's Faith

Peter was sure that he could rely on the promise of Jesus, and caught the fish which had the needed silver coin in its mouth. Jesus was confident of the foreknowledge of the Creator. "Not a sparrow falleth to the ground without your Father's knowledge. Behold the very hairs of your head are all numbered."

Peter was sure of the active presence of God; had He not released him from prison and certain death?

Cromwell fought his battles in full confidence that God fought with him. On the day after the Battle of Dunbar he wrote to his wife: "My weak faith hath been upheld. I have been in my inward man marvellously supported." And many of his other letters breathe the same spirit.

How, then, can we compose this seeming contradiction? God controlling our affairs and lives; and yet we are free to manage them ourselves. There would appear to be a threefold answer to this question:—

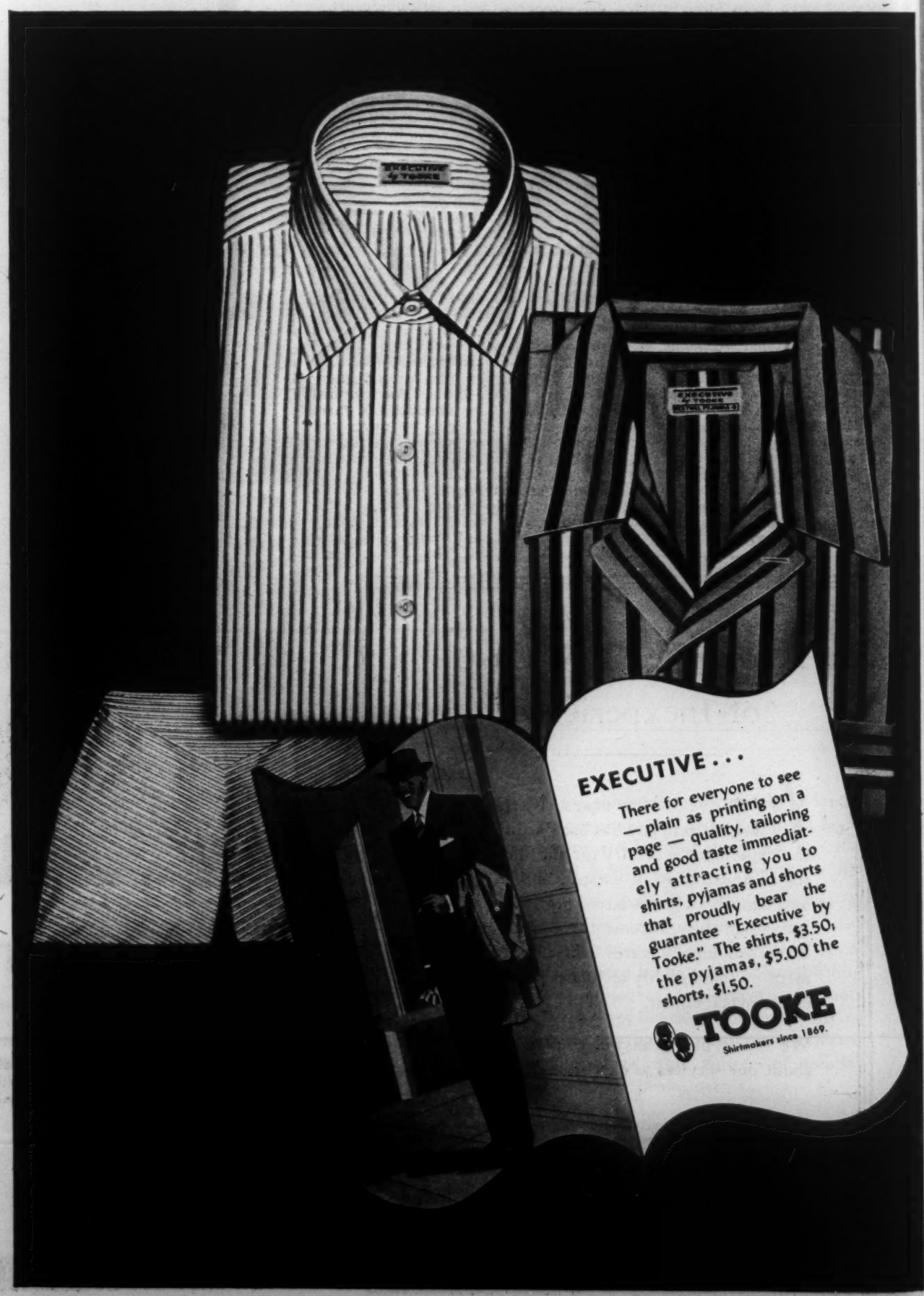
(1) Many decisions must be our own; they are wise or unwise just in so far as our hearts are in harmony with the spirit of God. To lose touch with Him is to lose touch with reality. The ways of God may be temporarily defeated in our own lives by our obduracy and disobedience.

(2) In our extremity God can—and does—intervene if we will allow Him to do so.

(3) Our freedom is a limited freedom. When Hitler and Mussolini, in their pride, challenged the laws of God, they found the truth of His warning: "The Kingdom of God shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof; and whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."

Can anyone who is a student of history doubt that, soon or late, as we measure time, God does intervene, and that finally His ways are vindicated and His purposes fulfilled?

**Two American soldiers inspect the courtroom in Nuremberg's Palace of Justice, where high-ranking Nazi war criminals will soon go on trial. From the earliest days of the war, the capture, trial and punishment of war criminals has been one of the major objectives of the Allies.**


EXECUTIVE . . .
There for everyone to see — plain as printing on a page — quality, tailoring and good taste immediately attracting you to shirts, pyjamas and shorts that proudly bear the guarantee "Executive by Tooke." The shirts, $3.50; the pyjamas, $5.00 the shorts, $1.50.
TOOKE
Shirtmakers since 1869.

# A NEW WONDER COMING UP...
## —made possible by NIMO

The Mine Manager pointed at the mine car model.

"You really think this car is better than those we are now operating?"

The Chief Engineer nodded.

"Yes, I do," he replied. "The fact that it is constructed of *NIMO will enable us to haul more cars to the surface each trip. Over a period of time, that will more than pay the cost of the new cars."

"What do you mean: 'haul more cars each trip? Aren't we hauling our capacity now?"

"Yes—but these new cars will be lighter in weight. You see, NIMO is a new steel, with greater strength per given weight than ordinary steels, thus allowing an important reduction in 'dead-weight'. So by making mine cars from NIMO, we are reducing the haulage cost and increasing pay-load capacity and, consequently, their earning power."

"See what you mean," the Manager said. "We'd better start converting *all* our old cars to this model . . . and be sure they are built of that new NIMO steel."

**DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL LIMITED,** HAMILTON, CANADA

*Write for your copy of the NIMO BOOKLET.

*Nimo Has Them All!*

- ✓ Greater Strength
- ✓ Lighter Weight
- ✓ Corrosion-Resistance
- ✓ Abrasion-Resistance
- ✓ Consistent Quality
- ✓ Machinability For Mass Production

DOUBLE NIMO STRENGTH Dofasco Steels

# Chequers Recalls Much Of England's Past

By AUGUSTUS MUIR

**Chequers, the house which has been the country home of Britain's Prime Ministers since it was presented to the nation by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1921, has for centuries been connected with England's history, and is full of historic treasures. The name, Chequers, is derived from the fact that it was once owned by a family who were hereditary Clerks of the Exchequer.**

IN A FOLD of the Chiltern Hills, a little over thirty miles north-west of London, the Prime Minister of Great Britain has his official country home. The house is surrounded by an estate of 1,500 acres, with parklands and farms, woodlands and coppices. Chequers, as the place is called, was presented to the nation by the late Lord Lee of Fareham and his wife; and two stained glass panels in the porch window commemorate their gift in these words:

"This house of peace and ancient memories was given to England as a thank-offering for her deliverance in the Great War 1914-18 and as a place of rest and recreation for her Prime Ministers for ever".

Nobody knew better than Lord Lee, who had played an important part in politics himself, what an immense strain the Prime Minister of Britain must bear during his period of office, and he was quite frank in his intention that the Premier would be tempted to spend two days every week in the quietude of that lovely countryside. It was in 1921 that Lord Lee stepped across the threshold of the old house for the last time as its owner, and Mr. Lloyd George held his famous house-warming party on the 11th of October. From that day, it has been a haven of peace to the man whose duty it is to shoulder the highest responsibility in the State as the King of England's Prime Minister.

**A dwelling is known to have stood at Chequers as far back as 1086, but the present mansion was built by the Hawtrey family in the 16th century. Panelling of this room and Spanish table both date from the 17th century.**

The house itself is one of unusual interest. Its red brick has been mellowed and weathered by the summer suns and winter storms of many a century. The main part of it was built at a time when the genius of English architecture had turned from the creating of churches to the building of great country houses. Of these, Chequers was the finest. The sheltered hollow in which it stands is more than six hundred feet above sea level; and from the park you can have one of the widest views in the south of England—a view which includes the great Salisbury Plain and even the tops of the Welsh mountains in the far west. Its gardens and garden houses form a paradise of quietude.

## Entry in Domesday Book

A dwelling has stood at Chequers for more centuries than anyone has been able to ascertain. As far back as 1086 it is mentioned in the Domesday Book, which is the record of the first national survey that was made of the English countryside. Various owners rebuilt it according to the taste of their own times and the state of their own fortunes. The most important alterations were made in the prosperous days of the 16th century when Queen Elizabeth was on the English throne, and men of substance were eager to found a family in the heart of the country with a comely house as its permanent domicile. The ladies took pleasure in plying their needle for its adornment, and when the young men of the house went abroad they brought back treasures and objects of art to beautify it.

By a pleasant coincidence, the house has for centuries been connected in one way or another with the governing of England. It became known as Chequers because it was owned by a family who were hereditary clerks of the Exchequer, a word which came into use because accounts were once reckoned on a chequeboard; and the chief finance minister of Britain is still called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Many men of past ages who looked upon Chequers as their home gave years of official service to their country; and statesmen who visit it today find themselves among things that recall England's past. They may look upon the manuscript drafts of the speeches of Sir John Croke, who was the Speaker (or "chairman") of the House of Commons in the days of Queen Elizabeth. They are reminded of the stern figure of Oliver Cromwell by a clock and a cabinet and other articles that were in his per-


SHORT CUT

TO BETTER DRINKS

Canada Dry's SPARKLING WATER is the answer! Its famous "Pin Point Carbonation" is your guarantee of finer *long, tall* drinks. Buy a few bottles of this perfect CLUB SODA today. Serve well chilled.

SW-115




CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING WATER



Your Dependable Shield

Our Family Group Hospital Plan

**Provides:**

For every member of your family, complete and adequate Hospital care.

It covers Sickness and Accident including Maternity.

No red tape — your choice of any Hospital.

Up to 120 days Hospital care for any one sickness or accident plus liberal allowances payable toward miscellaneous expenses.

*Write or telephone today for full information.*

Continental CASUALTY COMPANY

Head Office for Canada, FEDERAL BUILDING, TORONTO

R. D. BEDOLFE, Canadian General Manager



SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION PRINTERS

TORONTO—ADELAIDE 7361

MONTREAL—LANCASTER 9119




Ex-Officer: Like my new Stetson*, Kay?
Girl: Yes, army life hasn't spoiled your taste one little bit.
STETSON
gives you a head start on style

*Royal Stetson HOMBURG STYLE at $10 also Stetson Premier at $8.50 Royal Stetson de Luxe at $12.50 Imperial Stetson at $15

STETSON—THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HAT

onal use. Before King James II ascended the throne in 1685, he was Lord Admiral of England and worked with unflagging energy for the Navy; under a window in the Great Hall at Chequers, you may see the leather-covered chest with brass mountings in which he used to keep his Admiralty papers. In another room is an oil painting of his father and mother, King Charles I and Henrietta Maria; and many another portrait of people who played their part in the drama of English history hangs upon those walls.

### History Made There

Modern history has been made in Chequers both before and after Lord Lee gave it to the nation. He himself was a prominent member of the Government during the Great War of 1914-18, and here one of the most vital decisions of that conflict was made: the British and French Prime Ministers agreed that unity of command was essential for the winning of the war against Germany, so that the British and French armies could fight as a single formation. It would be difficult to say how many other grave decisions have been made at Chequers since that time, either in a conference of ministers or while the Prime Minister has retired there to spend his time in solitary constructive thought.

The donor endowed the estate to provide for the cost of its upkeep. It was realized that, with the democratic constitution of Britain, a Prime Minister might spring "from the ranks of the manual toilers", and the endowment enables a Prime Minister who might be a very poor man to spend his leisure at Chequers without personal expense. If he were a town-bred man, the close contact with rustic England might help him to preserve a proper balance in legislation between the claims of town and country. Lord Lee hoped that, whatever might be the political creed of the Prime Minister, the days spent at Chequers would impress him with the continuity of English life and tradition. Faithful is the description of Chequers upon the stained glass of its porch, "This house of peace and ancient memories." It contains so much of the very essence of the spirit of England that it is difficult to imagine a more appropriate "place of rest and recreation for her Prime Ministers for ever".

Dr. Shih-I-Hsiung, one of China's greatest modern authors, lives and works in Britain. Best-known of his plays is "Lady Precious Stream," which was produced in 1934 and had a record of over 500 performances in London, with an equally-successful run in New York. In 1940, his novel, "The Bridge of Heaven," now in its eleventh edition, was published. At present, he is working on a new book, "The Life of Chiang Kai-Shek." With his wife and four children, he lives at Oxford. Here his youngest daughter is showing her father how she looks in her eldest sister's college gown.


## TRUE STORIES OF CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT

**FOR 450 feet through the solid rock beneath Niagara Falls, a new tunnel was recently finished to mark one of the most brilliant feats of Canadian engineering in all history.**

**There, in the uproarious mists of a billion trillion gallons of water, twenty workmen carved a grim gash 450 feet long, seven feet high and six feet wide. Into this tunnel . . . the biggest under any falls on earth . . . men poured thousands of tons of concrete through an eight-inch hole drilled from the roadway far above.**

**While dealing with the tricky problem of hardening cement in a revolving spray, they also carved three openings. You and others from the farthest corners of the world may stand before those openings today and see the falls of Niagara from the bottom up.**

**Brightly lighted by the very falls under which they stood, these saturated workmen could not hear each other speak because of the mighty roar. In the beginnings they had to cope with winds of hurricane force which turned the spray into ice.**

**And yet the tunnel smashed through the rock smoothly lined with cement and opened to visitors by the people of Ontario as a matter of routine achievement.**

UDL

**AS IN WAR...SO IN PEACE...**

*Canada is capable of building works to benefit all mankind, comparable with any nation. This is the first message of a series intended to inform and inspire our people with stories of the peacetime achievements of our engineers and men of science. Offered in the public service by . . .*

**UNITED DISTILLERS LTD.**

VANCOUVER AND GRIMSBY, CANADA

N.S. 100

# Jap Wrestlers Depend On Weight to Win

By STUART ARNOLD

**The ancient sport of sumo in Japan is the exact opposite of ju-jitsu, relying entirely on the strength and weight of the contestants, wrestlers weighing between 280 and 350 lbs. Members of the army of occupation, after they have become accustomed to this amazing spectacle, are likely to be bored, as there is little action in the bouts, which rarely last longer than two minutes.**

*Tokyo*

THE armies of occupation in Japan will no doubt presently arrange for games in their off-duty hours and have interested groups of Japanese spectators. The Japanese understand most of the games and sports popular in Europe and America, "importing" them with western machines and industrialization when their country was opened up in the last century. But they have retained a number of their own traditional sports, of which the most remarkable is the variety of wrestling they call *sumo*. Our soldiers if they go to see *sumo* matches will probably be at first astonished and then bored.

*Sumo* is the exact opposite of ju-jitsu and a much older sport in Japan — they have a list of *sumo* champions going back to the first recorded match in about 80 B. C. Where ju-jitsu calls for extreme agility and rapid control of all the muscles, making use of the opponent's strength to disable him, *sumo* relies entirely on strength and weight. No *sumo* wrestler weighing less than eighteen stone would have a chance in the championships — there are no "divisions" according to size and weight as in the west. The average wrestler weighs 280 lbs. and some go up to 350 lbs.

## Gargantuan Meals

Whereas in the West a boxer or wrestler trains to get his weight down to the minimum compatible with maximum fitness, the Japanese wrestler trains to put on as much weight as possible. He does this by eating gargantuan meals. The result is a stomach that is awe-inspiring and almost indescribable. His equivalent of the western boxer's spell at the heavy punch bag is hurling himself against wooden or sandbag barricades.

The result of this training is the development of a formidable wall of muscles round his colossal body and it is with these muscles as much as with arms and legs that he wrestles.

Matches take place on a raised platform, generally in the open with one of those quaint Japanese canopy roofs over the ring. The actual ring is only twelve feet in diameter marked in chalk. A bout is ended when one of the combatants is forced out of the ring or touches the ground with any part of his body except his feet.

There appears to be little guile in the wrestling, the huge bodies, heaving and straining, almost motionless. A bout may be over in thirty seconds and rarely lasts more than two minutes. Each match consists of only one "fall" and, in spite of the great weight of the men, *sumo* must be one of the safest sports in the world. Broken bones are unknown.

To the foreigner, once he has recovered from his astonishment at the size of the wrestlers, the proceedings become tedious in the extreme. The shortness of the bouts is compensated for by the length of the preliminaries.

## Religious Significance

*Sumo* has religious as well as sporting significance for the Japanese and the proceedings begin with what amount to prayers. After the M. C., dressed in black and holding a fan in front of his face, has made the announcements, the wrestlers strip, wearing nothing but a loin cloth.

The bout begins with two men crouched opposite each other in the middle of the ring, knuckles on the floor. In this position they remain glaring at each other and trying to get what a Japanese guide called "mental harmony". This appears actually to be agreement on readiness to start.

First one man makes a move but is restrained by the other's call of "wait", then it is the other's turn to move and he is told to wait. At last—it may be after ten minutes of this finesse—they are agreed on starting and the two huge forms get to grips. There is nothing spectacular about the wrestling itself which, in-so-far as it is like anything in the west, follows catch-as-catch-can principles.

The wrestlers are whole-time professionals, paid what any professional athlete in the west would consider a very modest wage and relying a good deal on presents from the wrestling "fans". These presents are generally in kind and of food or drink.

The Japanese audience seem to enjoy the spectacle. There are no seats for the spectators who squat on the ground, and the wrestling bouts proceed to the accompaniment of much eating and drinking. They are as much a social as a sporting event.

The history of *sumo* as a sport goes back 2,000 years. About a thousand years ago there was a unique bout when two sons of the Emperor wrestled for the throne. The winner became the Emperor Seiwa.

Of the other sports practised in Japan, the most popular is baseball, brought to Japan by the many students who went to U. S. universities. There are professional and amateur teams and the standard is high.

Some years ago when baseball was being played at Stamford Bridge in London every Sunday, spectators were fascinated by the grace and precision of baseball teams from visiting Japanese warships who played against teams of Americans resident in Britain — and usually beat them fairly easily.

The Japanese are good athletes, and had many successes in the Olympic Games. The events in which they excel are swimming and they hold a number of world amateur records. At the moment they do not hold any of the world records for running or field events but, in spite of their short stature, they have put up some good performances in the past and, but for the war, the Olympic Games of 1940 would have been held in Tokyo.

Japan has never won the Davis Cup at tennis, but reached the final in 1921. At that time they had a number of first class players who made up for lack of size by guile and speed.

Proud platina-dyed muskrat—An Algonquin (Registered Brand) fur coat

*Registered

Whether you buy a new creation masterpiece or make your choice from a traditional fur — the Algonquin label marks your garment as "the finest in furs in every quality grade." It's the label of known quality and you'll find after years of wear that your Algonquin Fur Coat breathes with distinction . . . only possible when the world's finest furs are fashioned by master craftsmen.

Algonquin Furs

Algonquin Dealers: Toronto at the T. EATON CO. LIMITED; Montreal at HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED; Halifax at WOOD BROTHERS CO. LIMITED; Moncton at GORDON M. TINGLEY; Saint John, N.B. at C. & E. EVERETT LIMITED; Chicoutimi at LESSARD & FRERE; Ottawa at CHATEAU FURS LIMITED; Hamilton at the T. EATON CO. LIMITED; Niagara Falls at ROSBERG'S LIMITED; Brantford at NYMAN'S; London at SIMPSON'S LONDON LIMITED; Windsor at L. P. LAZARE & CO.; Port Arthur at T. EATON CO. LIMITED; Winnipeg at T. EATON CO. LIMITED; Saskatoon at PERRY'S LIMITED; Edmonton at WALK-RITE STYLE SHOPPE LIMITED; Calgary at the T. EATON CO. LIMITED; Vancouver at NEW YORK FUR COMPANY LIMITED; Victoria at FOSTER'S FUR STORE.

Sew Easy

CORTY THE KITTEN SAYS: little fingers must learn to sew... and a clever mother teaches the wisdom of using Beldings Artsyl. It's the reliable sewing thread for machine or hand work, for strength, uniformity, for freedom from annoying knots and flaws.

Beldings make threads to suit your every purpose. And new quality threads in a full variety of shades will soon be available for your peacetime use.

Beldings MADE IN CANADA ARTSYL SEWING THREAD 80 yd. SPOOL • 5c.

# Six Years Ere Commons Occupy New Chamber

By L. E. SESSEL

**Rebuilding the British House of Commons, wrecked by enemy air action in May 1941, is expected to take about six years and to cost over $5 million. It will be a most modern and up-to-date structure with devices for air-cooling and 456 loudspeakers for sound amplification, yet will retain the rectangular shape of the old Commons chamber, partly for tradition's sake, and partly, as Mr. Churchill pointed out, because the old shape conduces better to the intimacy of debate.**

THE British House of Commons—Mother of Parliaments—had to seek a new meeting-place when its debating chamber and other extensive accommodation in the fine century-old pile at Westminster, bordering the Thames, were wrecked by enemy air action in May, 1941. Preparations for rebuilding are now well in hand.

In the early days of the war elaborate arrangements were made for the evacuation of the House to the country should an emergency arise which might render the gathering of the "Faithful Commons" (in a time-honoured Royal phrase) impossible in London. Communications had been installed which would have enabled the daily press and news agencies to keep the public in as close and rapid touch with what was going on in Parliament as they enjoy from Westminster.

The place chosen for evacuation was a very closely guarded secret, even from the members themselves until occasion might arise. Only within the last few weeks has it become known that the spot selected was the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, in the heart of the Midlands. No place more redolent of the spirit of England could have been chosen than this beautiful Warwickshire town, birthplace and home of the famous playwright and poet, which in peacetime attracts large numbers of tourists from all parts of the world.

But even the destruction of the Commons chamber in 1941, quite apart from the violent air attacks which caused widespread havoc all over London, was not considered sufficient justification for moving Parliament from the capital, despite the provisional arrangements. Such a move, however necessary any nation may find it in time of war, has a demoralizing effect.

Instead, the House decided to move no more than a few hundred yards away to the recently erected Church House, an imposing building in the precincts of Westminster Abbey and headquarters of the Church of England. Here it assembled for a short time and conducted affairs of State until the House of Lords, whose apartments had escaped the fate of the Lower House, placed its chamber, a much smaller one, at the Commons' disposal. The peers considerately proposed to conduct their own Parliamentary business in another apartment.

## Rebuilding

The rebuilding of the House of Commons engaged the early attention of the Coalition Government and in October 1943, a resolution was passed appointing a Select Committee to consider and report upon plans for rebuilding, while preserving all its essential features. Towards the end of 1944 plans designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, a celebrated architect, were approved. Sir Giles's masterpiece is the magnificent, though still uncompleted, Anglican Cathedral at Liverpool.

It is estimated that the new House of Commons will cost rather over $5,000,000. The time required for rebuilding is estimated at about six years, but by working double shifts it might be possible to complete it earlier. The prevailing shortage of labor and the demands for new housing accommodation and repair of war damaged property must be considered in this connection. With a view to salvaging the iron and steel on the site, work was started at the earliest possible time.

The shape of the new House will be rectangular as it has been for the last 400 years. This is one feature that distinguishes it from nearly all other debating chambers in the world, where the shape is semi-circular. Mr. Churchill pointed out at the time the plans were discussed that a rectangular shape conduces better to the intimacy of debate.

The planning of the new House has involved much research into complicated procedure and customs. Various Government departments control some part or other of the vast building, and much replanning has been done to ensure the best organization of the whole.

Mr. A. Gilbert Scott, who has been associated with his brother Sir Giles in designing the House and its offices, has just afforded an idea of the modern devices to be installed for the comfort and convenience of members. There will be 456 loudspeakers for sound amplification, it being recognized that no chamber of the size and shape adopted could be acoustically perfect in all parts for members addressing the Chair from all sorts of positions.

The chief problem that has had to be studied is not that of heating but of cooling the chamber and eliminating hot air. (A correspondent in *The Times* briefly and ironically drew attention to the latter requirements, though not in the sense indicated by Mr. Scott.) A periscope in the ceiling will enable a control engineer to observe any large movement of members or strangers and adjust the ventilation accordingly.

Many other measures will add to the comfort—which leads to efficiency—of members of what, apart from its serious purpose, "the best club in the world", set in an environment saturated with historic associations.

LENTHÉRIC

perfumes

à bientôt • TWEED • SHANGHAI • CONFETTI

Fragrances by LENTHERIC also include

Due to existing circumstances our LENTHERIC distributors may not have in stock as complete a range as formerly.

## THE LONDON LETTER

# Our Evening Suits Have Fed the Moths So We Can Get No Dinner

By P. O'D.

GREATLY daring, managers of certain fashionable restaurants in the West End have announced that henceforward evening-dress will be compulsory. No gentleman will be served there unless he is wearing at least a dinner-jacket—the intimation being, I suppose, that unless he is so attired he is no gentleman. As for the ladies, presumably rather more latitude will be allowed.

Even a hotel manager would be hard put to it, I am sure, to say just where the line is to be drawn between afternoon frocks and evening gowns, and would have to leave it vaguely but alluringly somewhere below the neck. But probably hotel managers feel that they don't need to worry about that. The ladies, bless them, may be trusted to put on or leave off, as the case may be, all that the social law requires. No fear of them erring on the side of the informal!

Men are in a different and much more difficult position. There is no mistaking the grim sort of livery they regard as evening-dress, and no hope of getting past with a wing collar and a black bow-tie over the old business suit. Evening-dress it must be, and who nowadays has any evening-dress?

After six years of war and the combined operations of armies of moths and larvae, the average dinner-jacket must look as if it were made of lace-work—especially down the front where it will show most. And not a chance of getting another! Not a chance either of getting your evening shirts laundered—supposing you have any left!

Under the circumstances, the decision of the West-End managers concerned seems to be an appalling piece of cheek—especially when you consider the sort of dinner they expect a man to dress up for. Serve them right if their clients refused to turn up at all, or all turned up in plus-fours! But then, I suppose, hardly anyone has any plus-fours. Men will probably have to go on eating publicly in uniform, even if it is only the uniform of the Home Guard—not yet officially disbanded!

### Irish Unprogressive?

Lady Charles Cavendish — once upon a time Adele Astaire, before she forsook the footlights to become an Irish chatelaine—has drawn upon herself a good deal of criticism because she said publicly that the Irish are not progressive. When taxed with her statement, she was entirely unrepentant.

"Of course I said the Irish are unprogressive. Who wants progress, anyway?"

Obviously there must be a few who want progress, even in Ireland, or they wouldn't be so annoyed by the suggestion that they don't achieve it. But if Adele really meant: what's the meaning of progress, anyway?—as she probably did—then she raised a question that has been exercising the minds of saints and sages and cranks these many years, and is as far as ever from settlement.

What really is progress, when all has been said and written? Is it just more machinery, more regimentation, more complication of an already over-complicated existence? Are we more and more doomed to rush through life the way Nurmi used to make his speed records, running with his eyes on the stop-watch in his hand? Are we to have less and less time to think and enjoy—even if only "to stand and stare", as the poet Davies put it?

Here and there in the so-called civilized world there are places where the mellow spirit of the Eighteenth Century seems to linger. Ireland is surely one of them. People there seem still to manage to take life easy. The day for them is not just a series of appointments. They value money, no doubt, like any other sensible people, but at a lower price.

They apparently think living is more important than merely making a living. They are not so efficient as they might be—or so concerned about it. They are "unprogressive". Well, thank God somebody is!

### A Falstaff to Remember

London has been seeing some very fine acting of late; and by general consent the outstanding performance of the present season is Ralph Richardson's Falstaff in the Old Vic production of "Henry IV" (both parts) at the New Theatre. He is a really great Falstaff. That his work stands out in a company that includes Laurence Olivier, Nicholas Hannen, Miles Malleson, and many other distinguished players is evidence of its quality. The whole production is a triumph for the Old Vic Company.

Richardson has been known for years as one of the most competent actors on the London stage, the sort of actor who can be trusted to do almost anything well. That kind of success makes a man popular with managers and also with the public, but it has its danger for the actor. Because it is so diffused, it is apt to make much less impression on the minds and memories of playgoers than it should. They always see him with pleasure—and then perhaps forget him.

The big chance doesn't always come, but fortunately it has come for Richardson, and he has made the most of it. His Falstaff is a really great performance—not just a fat old buffoon, wheezing and gurgling and patting his paunch, but a genuine dramatic creation full of subtlety and force and completely alive.

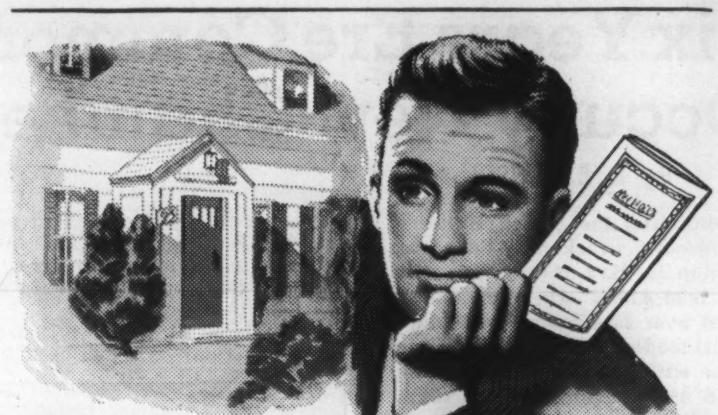
Most Falstaffs are a bore, mere conglomerations of stage-business and traditional tricks. Richardson's is the fascinating old scoundrel who won the affection of roystering Prince Hal—and wins everyone else's, too. A fine actor has at last come into his own.

### Dress Without Coupons

People collect all sorts of queer things, but surely one of the oddest collections is that of Dr. Willett Cunnington, whose hobby has been collecting specimens of Englishwomen's dress during the past two centuries. A mere man, too! Think of the labor involved, the foraging in ancient wardrobes, the care required to keep the garments in condition, the depredations of moths to be guarded against! What tons of moth-balls he must have bought!

The collection, said to be the most comprehensive of its kind in existence, contains over 900 dresses, of which 23 belong to the 18th century, and 470 to the 19th. All the various etceteras, too—hats and bonnets, shawls, parasols, shoes, ribbons, underclothing! There is also a whole library of fashion-books and illustrations.

The collection is now to be sold, and the suggestion is made that it should be purchased for one of the national museums. Certainly it would be too bad that a collection which throws so much light on the habits, or at least on the appearance, of our ancestresses should be dispersed and lost. But patriotic or official purchasers had better be quick about it, or we shall see ladies walking along Piccadilly and Bond Street in bustles or crinolines or even more remote raiment. Women are prepared to buy and wear almost anything nowadays—especially anything they can get without coupons.

Have you ever thought of Life Insurance as PROPERTY?

BECAUSE Life Insurance has no visible form to be seen and admired, you may not have thought of it as "property"—and yet it is one of the most desirable forms of property that anyone ever possessed.

In what other form, for instance, can you buy property that increases in value every year and is guaranteed against depreciation? What other property is realizable in full and without delay by your dependents in case you die and with all future instalments cancelled, yet *guarantees* you a guaranteed income if you live?

Life Insurance is "property" that always has a guaranteed capital value and a guaranteed income value.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
*(Established 1887)*
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
*Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.*

OUR HOME'S PROTECTED

IT'S A YALE!

• The best in protection costs very little more. Ask for Yale, first choice with home owners everywhere. More locks, latches, padlocks and other hardware by Yale, will be available from your dealer soon.

YALE made is YALE marked

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company (Canadian Division) St. Catharines, Ontario

A Florida
ALLISON HOTEL
The MANATEE RIVER
IN BRADENTON, FLA.
Overlooking the Beautiful Manatee River
Paul K. Dudley, Mgr.
A delightful hotel, enjoying unusual appointments and high standards of service.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Golf and Fishing Nearby
Write EARLY For Rates and Reservations

Canadian Representative—MRS. LOUISE G. GIRVAN, 67 Yonge St., Toronto—WA. 7582

"What Does Trust Company Service Cost?"

"MY wife and I wanted the experienced judgment, the efficient services, and the continuous management of a trust company in the administration of my estate. Would it be too expensive?

"The other day I dropped in and had a chat with a Trust Officer of The Trusts and Guarantee Company. He pointed out the many ways a trust company can save money for an estate by specialized management; conservation of assets and increased income through supervised investments.

"I found these savings in many of their estates had offset the cost of their valuable services; also, I learned their fees were no higher than the fees allowed by the Court to an individual executor.

"Naturally, I appointed The Trusts and Guarantee Company as executor in my Will."

*Ask for our booklet, or if you wish, we shall have an experienced representative call on you at your convenience.*

3-45

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED
302 BAY STREET TORONTO, 1

TELEPHONE WA. 3861
Other Offices
BRANTFORD WINDSOR WINNIPEG CALGARY

# 4 BEST SELLERS for Children !

Your children's Christmas present problem is solved—choose these exciting, colourful books (suitable for ages 6 to 12) by Ray Darby, illustrated by John Phillips:—

**Peter Smith and the Sky People**

Just out!—The long-awaited sequel to "Peter Smith and the Bugs". The further adventures of that ever-surprising lad from Elm Tree Avenue. Peter meets the weather man and his wife, and gives the folks back home the most exciting day of their lives. Profusely illustrated in full colour.... **$1.25**

**Peter Smith and the Bugs**

One of this year's best juvenile sellers. A highly entertaining and stimulating book for children of all ages. Fully illustrated in colour ..... **$1.25**

**The Adventures of Glen Allen**

This delightful book contains four short stories—Ray Darby's best style and vivid imagination. The presentation is brand new, employing a style that combines the rhythm and play on words that have such an appeal to juniors. The illustrations are gay and colourful. ..... **.75c**

and this grand story-book

**The Tremendous Adventures of The Peace Fairy**

BY MARJORIE E. CROPP

A refreshing and unusual children's story about the woods folk and the Peace Fairy. Her adventures in the forest and how she is driven out by strife and quarrelling, later to return and keep peace among the animals, will enthrall the children—and grown-ups too! De luxe edition with full colour illustrations ..... **$1.25**

ON SALE AT BOOK STORES AND DEPARTMENT STORES

**School Aids & Text Book Publishing Co. Ltd.**

REGINA, SASK. 106 YORK ST., TORONTO, ONT.



**Sweet and cool in any Pipe**

**BRIER**

CANADA'S STANDARD PIPE TOBACCO

17 B.H.



**NAUSEA** due to motion upsetting the organs of balance, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

For Land and Sea travel. Satisfactory results, or money refunded.

THE WORLD OVER


# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

## A Young Mississippi Pilot Sees The Dark Congo and the Nile

ROOSTER CROWS FOR DAY, by Ben Lucien Burman. (Smithers & Bonneli, $3.25)

A YOUTH of twenty or so is the pilot of a fish-boat on the lower Mississippi. The other half of the crew is Poppy, much older, much less imaginative, but obsessed with the merits of the pilot, called Little Doc. They have only one difference of opinion. Little Doc is convinced that his town, Cotton Valley, is the greatest little town in the world. Poppy prefers Perryville.

Little Doc has "a pocketful of dreams." The Mississippi, he admits, is wonderful, but he has heard of other rivers and maybe they'd be interesting. A boy can't learn anything sitting in one place, even though he can draw pictures with colored chalks and bits of mother-of-pearl, and make a model of Brooklyn Bridge with matches and glue.

Down in New Orleans he has heard that old Mississippi steamboats are being bought, knocked down, and shipped to far corners of the earth. One of them, the old **Red River Belle,** is booked for the Congo. "A feller could learn a lot on the Congo." So he and Poppy see the skipper, recount their experience as river-men, and are accepted for service on the Congo.

Adventures as lush as the tropical forest await them. Native ceremonies, far different from the strawberry festivals of the Baptist Church at home, or even the occasional circus-carnival, are observed. The haunting fear of angry gods is upon all the black folk until their lives are a nightmare. Rascally white traders are not much better than the plentiful vipers and scorpions. When the two Americans get free of this jungle they have a taste of the Sahara and at last they see the Nile.

The author's extensive travels in Africa give him abundant material, grim and exotic, to set against the strange optimism and dreamy thoughts of the adventurers. When Little Doc gets back to Cotton Valley will there be a chance of his election to the Boosters' Club?

The writing is graceful, the description vivid, the characterization uncommonly good.

•

### The New Power

ALMIGHTY ATOM, The Real Story of Atomic Energy, by John J. O'Neill. (Smithers and Bonneli, paper quarto, $1.25.)

THIS is a reprint of a series of articles contributed to the New York *Herald Tribune* by the Science Editor. It reviews the steps of scientific discovery which culminated in the explosion of the first atomic bomb, and discusses the fantastic changes in peace-time economy which would follow if the energy of the atom could be controlled and applied.

•

### Junior Miss Size

LUCY ELLEN'S HEYDAY, by Frances Fitzpatrick Wright. (Oxford, $2.50.)

AN improbable tale of a farmer's daughter who knew nothing about farming until she had to find out by experience.

•

### Mackenzie Rebellion

BETTER HARVEST, a novel, by Violet King. (Dents, $2.75.)

SAM PERRIN was farming "up the Humber" at the stormy time that came to its peak in the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837. He himself was a loyal British subject but chafed under the petty oppression of officials until in spite of himself he was swept into the radical ranks and lay in hiding after the rebels were scattered. Meanwhile his wife carried-on as best she could.

He had married the girl almost in spite of her. She had been serving as a maid in a York hotel, and under a false name, since her brother had been hanged for killing a man in a drunken quarrel. This brother Sam had known well and he was well content to take a chance on the girl. She married him—a complete stranger—because she had lost her job and had no place to go. All "very romantic and so on," but a little difficult to credit.

The story is slow in development because the author seems impelled to linger over descriptions and to make her writing too ornamental. When prose seethes with adjectives it loses strength.

•

### The Long Climb Upwards

THE WISDOM TREE, by Emma Hawkridge. (Allen, $4.50.)

ALL that is suspected by anthropologists or psychologists from tombs, cave pictures, inscribed clay tablets, rubbish heaps, pottery shards, is here assembled to build a theory on the evolution of human thought from the day of Neanderthal man onward. The impulse of fear in face of the surrounding mystery and might of the world drove early man to magic as a means of warding off a myriad of evils, such as the impact of lightning, or the surge of a blizzard, or the illness and death of a best beloved child.

Unknown Nature had to be placated, he thought, by sacrifice, "the contrariness of inanimate things" eased by spells and dances and the tabu. So came the myth of divinity and deviltry, first coarse and hideous, but rising through the ages to the cosmogony of Heaven and Hell.

But the innate conservatism of man held on to superstitions he had been "used to" even when a saner thought had come to light. So all the religions of the world have relics of ancient error, even in some of their loftiest ceremonies.

The author practically condenses "The Golden Bough" for general reading, although some theories which never were more than speculative are perhaps accepted too readily. The book is hardly of popular appeal, but it "reads" easily, and is well illustrated.

•

### For the Youngest

PRESENTS FROM PAM PAM, by Harriet Osgood. Pictures by Lilian Neuner. (Oxford, $1.25.)

A LITTLE picture book following a small girl through kindergarten and showing that the pleasure of Christmas is in giving, rather than getting.

•

### Bluenose Tales

TAMBOUR AND OTHER STORIES, by Thomas H. Raddall. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

HERE are nineteen short stories of the Nova Scotia scene most of which had first publication in the magazines. They are rich in humor and fantasy; the characterization is careful and of finished style, the English is economical and well-wrought. Few other writers of today are so uniformly entertaining. Mr. Raddall is a proper craftsman.

•

### Mystery Tale For Children

FISH-HOOK ISLAND MYSTERY by Wendell Farmer. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

OFF the Jersey coast is a little island with a shack on it. Two boys discover it and learn some important facts about black market operators and smugglers. A lively tale for seventh and eight graders.

•

### War-Time Adventure

HULL DOWN FOR ACTION by Armstrong Sperry. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

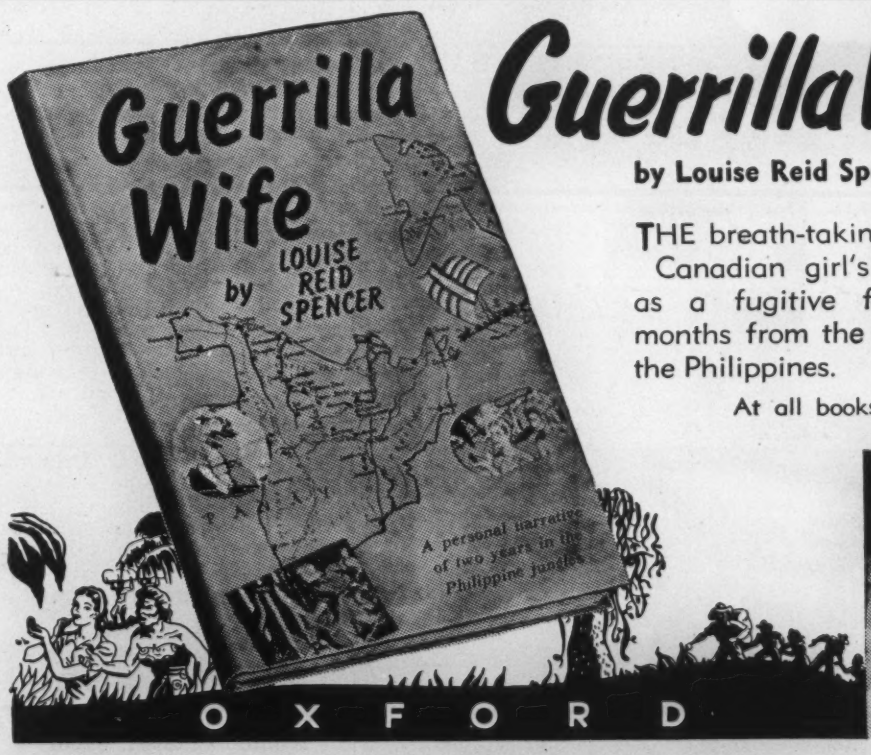
FOUR boys are set adrift on a raft in the South Pacific. After two weeks of suffering they are swept towards a coral island and thence to the jungle of Guadalcanal where crisis piles upon crisis. A thriller for older boys.


ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM **BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP**

100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1

MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID






**Guerrilla Wife**

**by Louise Reid Spencer**

THE breath-taking story of a Canadian girl's experiences as a fugitive for eighteen months from the Japanese in the Philippines. **$3.00**

At all booksellers

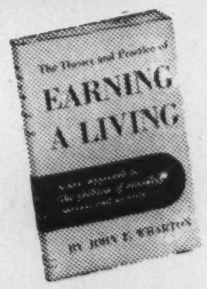
# GOING INTO BUSINESS?

*THEN READ —*

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF

## EARNING A LIVING

By JOHN F. WHARTON




"Written primarily for the young person just entering business, (this book) would be equally useful as a checkpoint for the established business man who wants to refresh his thinking about where business is going and why."
— The Financial Post

EARNING A LIVING is a practical guide book for people starting out on business careers and for people who don't think they have realized their potentialities. It acquaints the reader with facts that normally take years of business experience to learn. A fascinating and provocative book of value to all business men and especially to young people returning from the armed services.

MUSSON BOOK COMPANY LIMITED,
480 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario

Please send me, postpaid, The Theory and Practice of Earning a Living for which I enclose $3.00. It is understood that if I am not satisfied with the book, I may return same within 5 days and get my money back.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....


### COMMENT ON EARNING A LIVING

CHARLES G. BOLTE, Chairman, American Veterans Committee: "Kept me out of bed until 2 a.m. three nights running; reads like a detective story. I think the young veterans of this war can profit from it both as breadwinners and as citizens."

ALVIN E. DODD, President, American Management Ass'n.: "A brilliant, provocative book. One whose audience is far greater than the youth and returning service men and women for whom it is avowedly intended."

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Vice-President and Advertising Manager of the New York Herald Tribune: "Here is an objective, direct, straightforward definition of the individual's place and chances in the American economy. It can be read with interest by men and women in all walks of life."

RAYMOND RUBICAM, founder of Young & Rubicam: "A chance to learn more of fundamental importance to yourself and society about the business system than many people learn in a lifetime of participation in it."

# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

## A Former Lady of Rideau Hall Remembers Her Social Life

UP THE STREAM OF TIME, by the Viscountess Byng of Vimy. (Macmillans, $2.75)

LONG ago a Greek girl married Dick Moreton, an aristocratic young Englishman. Their daughter, Evelyn, had a rather rigid childhood, eased a trifle when her father was Controller at Rideau Hall for the Marquess of Lorne and the Princess Louise. But she came into bloom satisfactorily and caught the eye of a young officer of the Tenth Hussars, younger son of Lord Strafford. His name was Julian Byng, later known as Viscount Byng of Vimy and Governor General of Canada.

Now, living on our Pacific Coast, she has written her life-story, giving a clear and merry picture of social England in the old days and reliving her happy days in Ottawa, or in the private car ranging from coast to coast and from the river to the ends of the earth.

•

### Squirrel Lore

EENY, MEENY, MINEY, MO—AND STILL—MO, by Sam Campbell. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

A YOUNG soldier, happy, though restless after the long tension of war, finds in a nest of five young red squirrels a perfect anodyne. By watching their daily progress in the art of knowing and doing, by appreciation of their varied humors he comes to inner peace; as all must come who company with Nature and her wild life. The book, written by an eminent naturalist, is high fun for boys and girls from Grade 7 onward, and will teach them a lot "while they are not looking."

•

### Virginia Valley

THE SHENANDOAH (Rivers of America Series), by Julia Davis. Illustrated by Frederic Taubes. (Oxford, $3.00.)

AS a river, there is little of a striking nature about the Shenandoah. It flows for a hundred miles or more to join the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. Mostly it is narrow; generally it is too shallow for canoe-navigation. But it drains a fertile valley long settled by thrifty folk, mostly of German or Scottish descent, and avid for freedom. Above all, the Shenandoah Valley was trampled for four years of civil war, and then replanted and brought to prosperity.

So there is a dramatic story here which the author has told well in sentimental vein.

•

### House Comes Last

LET'S HAVE A FARM, a built-up book by Jeffrey Victor, pictures by Veronica Reed. (Oxford, $1.50.)

TWO children sit in an open field wishing for a farm. The little girl thinks a house is most important, but the boy has other notions. He wishes for a cow, and as you turn the page there is the cow. So come pigs, horses, goats, a dog, and, after a few pages, a barn. Only when the farm is complete does the page with a house on it appear. A perfect progressive book for small people.

•

### Why Bother?

By W. S. MILNE

HERCULES MY SHIPMATE by Robert Graves. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.25)

THE HUMAN IMAGE by Robert Smith. (Musson, $3.00)

THE HUMAN IMAGE is a story of life in a third-rate Boston boarding-house during the years 1917 and 18. Why it was written I do not know. Why it was published is even more of a mystery. It is a formless, rambling story about the struggles of a silly widow and her two unprepossessing young sons. All the characters in the book are dull, stupid, ill-bred and little-souled. Many of them are nasty in a mean and furtive way. Their language is such as would be likely, if it appeared in a pulp magazine, to cause legal steps to be taken to ban its sale. I sincerely hope that nothing like this happens to **The Human Image**, for it is unworthy of such advertisement. Its only merit is its careful accumulation of painstakingly observed surface detail, doubtless true to life, for it is the sort of thing nobody would trouble to invent.

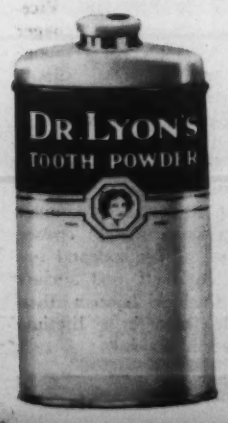
**Hercules, My Shipmate** is futile in a different sort of way. Graves has taken the Greek legend of the voyage of Jason and his Argonauts to Colchis in search of the golden fleece, and used it as the basis of an historical novel of some quarter million words, plus an historical appendix of some ten thousand more. He could have treated it as a romantic tale, a tragedy—Medea *has* been presented as a tragic figure, but not here—, or wittily and ironically, in the manner of John Erskine, who followed Anatole France afar off.

Instead, he has chosen to treat it realistically, to rationalize its supernaturalism, and tell it from the point of view of a cultured and believing Greek of the second century B.C., narrating events that actually happened a thousand years before, events in which he firmly believes. The result is dull. It is dull with the conscientiousness of painstaking mediocrity. As an amateur of anthropology, I found much to interest me in its extensive accounts of primitive rites and incantations, and fertility cults are always a fascinating subject, but these topics are developed at the expense of the story, with which they have not been successfully fused, and might be more profitably studied, and possibly more accurately, in Frazer's "Golden Bough," to which Mr. Graves is obviously indebted.

The story, however, is a useful corrective to those who know their Greek heroes only in the pages of Hawthorne's fairy-tales, or Kingsley's innocuous and elevated prose. Schoolma'ams who think the Greek mythology—now a compulsory subject of study in first forms of Ontario High Schools—so much prettier and more idealistic than that of the Scandinavian countries, would find this book a salutary astringent. My only objection to it is that its author works so hard to explain everything that it lacks that zest and gusto that alone would have carried the reader without boredom to the very end.

DR. LYON'S gave both their WINNING SMILE

**Your dentist knows** . . . and he will tell you that using harsh abrasives for the daily cleansing of teeth will eventually injure tooth enamel. Such abrasives should never be used except under competent dental supervision. So choose your dentifrice carefully.




Once enamel is injured *teeth decay fast!*

For the daily cleansing of teeth, a time-tested, safe and *efficient* dentifrice is the prescription first developed by a famous practicing dentist . . . DR. LYON'S Tooth Powder.

DR. LYON'S safely cleans and polishes teeth to their full, natural brightness. And it's a pleasure to use because it tastes so good. Leaves mouth feeling clean and refreshed . . . the breath sweet.

Dr. Lyon's is economical too . . . matched for price, it outlasts tooth paste two-to-one. Get DR. LYON'S *today!*

"Wear-Ever" ALUMINUM Pressure COOKER

Imagine! *Fifteen seconds* is the cooking time for peas for two to twelve people! Or all the vegetables, pot roasts, soups and stews in a fraction of the time required by the old method! Imagine the precious natural flavours and colours preserved as never before and the food more delicious!

This new "Wear-Ever" utensil . . . made of ALCAN aluminum . . . has these patented features: snap tight cover . . . precision temperature control . . . positive lid-lock . . . cool, grip-fitting handles.

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Pressure Cookers are nearing production and we know our customers will be patient. Genuine "Wear-Ever" quality is worth waiting for.

ALUMINUM GOODS LIMITED
VANCOUVER - TORONTO - MONTREAL







This famous trademark is on the knob, handle or bottom of "Wear-Ever" utensils

M-35

# THE BOOKSHELF

## A News Woman Whose Judgment Dominated Prairie Farming

BRAVE HARVEST, The Life Story of E. Cora Hind, LL.D., by Kennethe M. Haig. (Allen, $2.50.)

IN 1882 a girl 21 years old arrived in Winnipeg. Her plan to become a teacher in Ontario had been broken, since she had failed in Junior Matriculation Algebra. Perhaps she might teach in the West. So thought her aunt who had come with her. But the girl was doubtful; the bloom had been rubbed off the idea. There must be other jobs. She could write well; maybe a newspaper might want her. She called on Editor Luxton of the *Free Press*. His mental attitude was "Oh, good gracious, no! A girl in the local room! Dreadful." In kindly courtesy he turned her away.

The first typewriters had appeared in Winnipeg. A lawyers' firm had bought one, but could not find an operator. Cora heard of it, rented a machine, learned it in short order, and got the job. There she sat as the West opened, thrilled by the prospect. She had been interested in wheat at home in Grey County, Ont. How much more out here with an empire ready for the plow! From time to time she wrote as a contributor to various papers, including the *Free Press*. Her subject, always agriculture.

After nine years J. W. Dafoe came to the *Free Press* as Editor. One of his earliest acts was to get E. Cora Hind on his staff. There as Agriculture Editor she grew and flourished like the green bay tree. In 1904 the United States papers announced that the Canadian wheat crop was a failure, and would not touch 35,000,000 bushels. Cora went out into the fields to see, driving 200 miles a day for weeks. She announced on her return to Winnipeg that the crop would be about 55,000,000 bushels, and all the Wheat Barons of Chicago hooted. Actually it was over 54,000,000 bushels. Year after year E. Cora Hind's crop estimate was one of the big things in Canadian journalism, as in the international wheat pits.

She was known and beloved as a farm counsellor in the whole West. Her advice in stock-breeding, in dairying, in marketing was valued everywhere, and when in 1935 the University of Manitoba granted her the Doctor's degree congratulations came to her from all over the world.

This book is her story, told from a feminist-proud angle by a woman of sentiment and humor. We know of few other books so well suited for Canadian reading. No school library should be without it.

•

### The Terrible Days

DRAGON HARVEST, a novel, by Upton Sinclair. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

MOST historical novels pop back into the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Upton Sinclair's are about yesterday and a few days before. Since most people read the papers they know dimly what has been going on. Sinclair strikes a light and clears the popular vision. This method, naturally, demands a high degree of accuracy. What he himself has seen is supplemented by the witness of such dependable persons as A. P. correspondents, diplomats, Prime Ministers and the like; all alive, and, no doubt kicking. The danger of what a Canadian politician once called "libilious accusiations" must be constant. But Mr. Sinclair goes right ahead ignoring it.

The unbelievable Lanny Budd, rich and well-favored, comes of the American millionaire set. He is the apparent idler who buys picture masterpieces abroad for connoisseurs—and others—at home, and takes a ten per cent commission. He is the intimate friend of Hitler, Goering and Hess, of Schneider the French munitionist and of most of the "two hundred families" of Paris. He knows Tory grandees in England, is one of the company at Maxine Elliott's Riviera place when Winston Churchill is told that he is "a social menace" and when the Duke of Windsor and his Duchess are present. But all this time Lanny is a Radical with comrades in the Spanish war, with underground connections in all countries and with a special commission from President Roosevelt as his secret agent. In consequence Lanny is everywhere at every critical time.

The intelligent reader is soon convinced that "there ain't no sich person." He would have to be the most consummate actor that ever lived, even though one of his succession of wives was beaten to death by the Gestapo, to convince everybody on all sides that he was "on the level."

Oddly enough the interest of the novel is not destroyed by the fact that the hero is an incredible character. The events themselves, clearly and fervently described, hold the reader and the description and talk of the world-figures brought into the tale have convincing power. Besides all the imagined characters, aside from the hero, are limned with such perfection of detail that they are alive. Besides the scorn of the "idle rich" is constant and urbane. The book runs to 350,000 words and mighty little of it will be skipped.

•

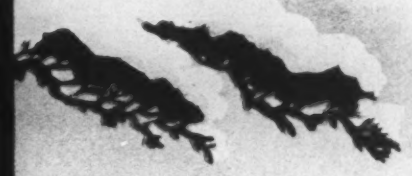
### The Highlanders Came

THE SHADOW OF TRADITION, a novel by C. Holmes McGillivray. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.75.)

STILL another tale of the early days of Glengarry County. It tells of the first migration from Scotland after the American Revolution when ill-prepared people set about the considerable task of chopping out homesteads. Some of the superstitions of the Highlands they brought with them. One of these was that the Kennedy family was under a curse. When a young and stalwart McDonald looks kindly on the Kennedy daughter the fears of his own people prevent the marriage and the young man goes off to the far West with a North West Company expedition. The story trails on to the War of 1812, touching on the attack on Ogdensburg and the Chateauguay affair. The structure is loose and the writing lacks leanness and muscularity.

**All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1.**

*Moss-soft Linton Tweed suit from Abercrombie & Fitch*



Welcome Winter with a

*Young, Radiant Complexion!*

*Classic downhill ski trousers and wild, woolly shirt*



*Featured at better cosmetic counters from coast to coast*

*Know the sheer joy* of winging through space and skimming the ski trails of Canada's historic snow-capt Laurentian hills, or the sparkling, snow-bedazzled slopes of Northern Ontario! Exult in the clear, cold, beautifying air of wintertime Canada, protecting your complexion scientifically with DuBarry Preparations.

*Du Barry aids to beauty* combat the drying effect of winter winds and of the quick contrasts of overheated rooms. And more! DuBarry Aids to Loveliness are effective in keeping your skin glowing with youth, because all DuBarry Preparations work together, supplementing one another.

*Be proud* of the fresh, clear, enchanting skin that is your true Canadian heritage! Face this winter, and every winter, with assurance. Care for your complexion daily with DuBarry Aids to Loveliness. And glorify your coloring with DuBarry make-up! The DuBarry Beauty Consultant at your cosmetic counter will gladly help you select the right preparations to keep your complexion vital.

*DuBarry* BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

*By Richard Hudnut*

## WORLD OF WOMEN

# A House of One's Own: How Much Should the Buyer Pay for It?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THE price paid for a home is of paramount importance if it is to give the years of happiness and satisfaction expected of it and if difficulties are not to be encountered in financing it. Before the house is bought or built, two major factors should be considered, "How much can I afford to pay?" and "Am I getting my money's worth?"

According to a rule-of-thumb, you should not pay for a house more than twice your net yearly income. The price should cover everything, title search, legal fees, any alterations, etc. If you are building, the price should cover actual construction, incidental fees and expenses, at least the beginnings of landscaping and any mechanical equipment you plan to instal. Net income should be income less deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance, etc. It is foolish to include money you will never handle, so it is wiser to forget it from the start.

However, this general rule as to the price you should pay does not fit families in every position. One family with a $4,000 income may be able to pay $8,000 while another with the same income might do well to stop at $5,000. The price you may safely pay is affected by such factors as your age, size of your income, age and number of your children, the social side of your life, other demands on your income, etc.

### Your Own Landlord

The smaller the income the larger the percentage of it must go for the basic necessities. According to a survey of family expenditures made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the average family with an income of $1,500 pays out 61% for food, shelter and clothing while the family with an income of $2,600 pays out 49% for these necessities. If your income is small it is likely that you will have to pay a price equal to twice your income to obtain a suitable house. As income rises, the ratio goes down. When it is over $10,000, the average purchase price is about the same as the yearly income. The only sure way to discover how much you can afford to spend is to find out exactly how much the house is going to cost you to maintain and then make up a family budget to see if you can pay this amount and yet have money left for other things you need or may want.

When you own your home, virtually you are your own landlord. You have all the out-of-pocket expenses which any landlord would have, such as interest and principal payments on money borrowed, taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance. And like any landlord, you must consider interest depreciation on your investment.

Let us suppose you are considering buying a $7,000 house, on which you intend to pay $2,500 in cash. There is a first mortgage of $3,500 bearing interest at 5%, payable semi-annually, and on which $75 must be paid off principal every six months. The present owner will give you a second mortgage for the balance of $1,000 to bear interest at 5½%, payable semi-annually and off which $37.50 must be paid every six months. Taxes are $150 a year and repairs, insurance and maintenance are estimated at $100 a year. Here, therefore, are your actual out-of-pocket expenses for the first year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At end of six months you pay— | | |
| On first mortgage, | | |
| interest | $87.50 | |
| principal | 75.00 | |
| On second mortgage, | | |
| interest | 27.50 | |
| principal | 37.50 | $227.50 |
| At end of twelve months you pay— | | |
| On first mortgage, | | |
| interest | 85.63 | |
| principal | 75.00 | |
| On second mortgage, | | |
| interest | 26.47 | |
| principal | 37.50 | 224.00 |
| Taxes are | | 150.00 |
| Repairs, insurance, maintenance | | 100.00 |
| Total first year | | 702.10 |
| Average Monthly cost | | 58.50 |

As your own landlord, this $58.50 is the minimum rent you can charge yourself. And make no mistake, it is a real charge. Don't try to convince yourself that you can afford to pay more because of the element of saving in the upkeep costs. While the $58.50 a month above includes $225 a year paid off principal, this $225 must be paid and it has to come out of current income.

Moreover, other costs should be applied against this saving. When a landlord invests money in a house he calculated the net return on his capital. You, too, must consider interest and depreciation on your investment. If, instead of buying this house, you rented one, you could invest your $2,500 and you would earn at least 3% interest or $75 a year. If you put your $2,500 in a house you lose this interest and you should charge it up as an expense of owning the house.

Then, as your house will not last forever, you must consider depreciation. While repairs and maintenance retard deterioration, every house is subject to normal wear and tear and if you sell it 25 years hence you cannot expect to get as much as you pay (unless property prices happened to be inflated at that time). The rate of depreciation depends upon how well the house is built and also upon the care you give it. The average is about 1% a year. At this rate, depreciation on this $7,000 house would amount to $70 a year.

Now that you know how much the house will cost to maintain, you can find out if you can afford it. Another rule-of-thumb says that shelter costs should not exceed one-quarter of your income when such cost include amounts paid for heating, hot water, light, refrigeration and cooking fuel. The rent of an individual house, which covers none of these services, should not exceed 20% of your income. According to this general rule, your income should be about $300 a month to safely handle the out-of-pocket expenses of this house.

But this, too, is only a rough average and it does not apply in all cases. Before you can be certain whether you can afford to pay this much you must find out if your income is big enough to cover this outlay and also all the other things you want or must have. You might be able to handle this amount quite easily while another family with the same income could not afford to pay nearly so much.

For example, a couple without children should be able to pay more for a house than the family with the same income with four children to support. Number of children makes

Somali leopard in the new 36-inch length. Sleeves are gathered at cuffs with green leather straps. From Esther Dorothy's New York collection.

. . . a shirt tailored in classic simplicity from

our first post-war washable gabardine . . .

Gerhard Kennedy

*New! Exclusive!*

SPIRAL COLD WAVE

HarperCOLD

PERMANENT

Be gay for the coming season. Your friends will admire and envy your glamorous appearance. Now it's simple to have either soft, smooth waves or short lustrous curls with the new, exclusive HarperCOLD Spiral Wind . . . combined with the ever popular croquignole technique.

PHONE FOR AN APPOINTMENT TODAY

*Harper Method Beauty*

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

HARPER METHOD FRANCHISED SHOPS IN CANADA

| | |
|---|---|
| Belleville, Ont. | Freda Donaldson |
| Calgary, Alta. | T. Eaton Co. (Mrs. G. Davidson, Mgr.) |
| Guelph, Ont. | Harriet T. Metcalfe |
| Hamilton, Ont. | Anne Burnett |
| Hamilton, Ont. | Anne Stewart |
| Kingston, Ont. | Stella Percy |
| Lindsay, Ont. | Helen Ford |
| New Toronto, Ont. | Anne Haggerty |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Misses MacMahon |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | Christena McCabe |
| St. Catharines, Ont. | Kathleen Strohan |
| Toronto, Ont. | Mary Beaton |
| Toronto, Ont. | Louise A. Hawthorne |
| Toronto, Ont. | Florence Macfarlane |
| Toronto, Ont. | D. W. MacMillan |
| Toronto, Ont. | Ada McLean |
| Toronto, Ont. | Muriel Sellwood |
| Toronto, Ont. | Anne Storrar |
| Vancouver, B. C. | Sarah B. Stephens |
| Victoria, B. C. | Mary Fraser |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Mary E.Mann |


a big difference to food and clothing bills and to all other items in your family budget. So do your other needs and your ideas of recreation. If you don't run a car, if you find most of your pleasure in your home and in entertaining, you will likely be able to spend more on your home than the person who can't live without a car and who splurges on shows, vacations and on summer camps for the children. To discover just how much you can spend, make a family budget. Naturally you want the best you can afford but you do not want to sacrifice for the next ten or fifteen years everything else which makes life pleasant, in order to pay for the roof over your head.

When you know that you can afford to maintain a certain house, the next problem is to make certain that you are getting your money's worth. Before you can know whether the price asked is too high, you must have a general idea as to the prices of other houses in the district which are similar to the one you are considering. Recently one Toronto landlord sold a house for $1,000 more than the man next door got for his home which was identical.

Not only should you compare asking prices of similar houses with the one you are considering, but you should take into account the rental value of the house. Generally speaking the price of a house should be about 100 times its monthly rental value. On this basis a $7,000 house should rent for about $70 a month. If similar houses in the district are renting for much less than this amount, it is likely that the price being asked is too high and if you buy you may have to take a loss later on when you desire to sell.

### Money's Worth

When you buy a home you make a long-term investment and an element of forecasting is necessary. Are your circumstances likely to change? Is your family income steady? Will your expenditures increase or diminish? Are property prices likely to rise or fall? If you are young your family income probably will increase for if your husband is enterprising his earning power will rise. On the other hand when your children come along the increase in your expenditures may be greater than the rise in your income. If the price of the house you buy is the maximum you can afford in your present financial position, you may run into trouble later when there are more demands on the family purse.

Or it may be that your children are well grown and both family income and expenditures are now at their peak. Within a few years the children may become self-supporting and you may look forward to a big change in the family budget. If your outlay is likely to drop you may be justified in spending more for a house than another family with the same income who faces rising expenditures.

### Children In The House

You may be middle-aged, your children grown, self-supporting and contributing toward maintenance of the home. If you are depending upon the money you receive from the children for board to help to cover upkeep costs of the house you intend to buy, how will you manage when they leave home and you lose this extra income? You are likely to find yourself with a house which you cannot finance on your husband's salary and one which is much too large for just the two of you.

Price trends should also be considered. When current property prices and current rents are high it is likely that incomes are also inflated and you should be extra cautious so as not to over buy and bring yourself near the danger line. Many thousands of Canadian families who bought homes in the boom days of the 1920's lost everything they put into them when depression came. Incomes dropped but upkeep costs on their homes did not go down and they could no longer finance them.

If your income is steady, if you don't rush into buying before you are ready and if you are conservative in the price you pay, without undue financial strain you, too, should be able to experience the joy of being a home owner.

• •

## Twenty-Two Years Without Christmas

By MARION SIMMS

WHEN solemn members of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay met in Boston on May 11, 1659, a law was passed which brought gloom to many holiday loving homes in the colony.

No more Christmas celebrations, the Court decreed. Anyone defying this law would be fined five shillings, with similar fines for anyone who stopped working on that day, or who varied the customarily simple fare with festive dishes.

The Puritans behind the move to banish Christmas forever felt they were acting in the best interests of the colony. Their horror of the celebration was based on two reasons: The pagan origin of Christmas should not be tolerated by Christian people; and such a holiday encouraged eating and drinking excesses which should have no place in their rigorous mode of life.

A whole generation of the colony's children grew up without Christmas before the New England law makers relented. On May 27, 1681, the ruling against Christmas celebrations was abolished.

England earlier had a similar controversy over Christmas, although the ban there lasted only 16 years. In 1644, the English Parliament ordered the Yuletide stricken from the calendar. In addition, it was branded as a heathen practice the eating of plum pudding and mince pie. From that date—until Charles II restored the festival in 1660—December 25 was known only as Market Day.

**Sunburst pleats emphasize the new slant of this purple wool dress' all-in-one bodice. Front pockets become part of the fullness of the skirt. It is by Herbert Sondheim, New York.**


Give her rare Perfumes by

*Elizabeth Arden*

Precious essential oils from overseas make these heady fragrances as lasting as they are lovely. Luxurious and distinctive, there is one for every personality.

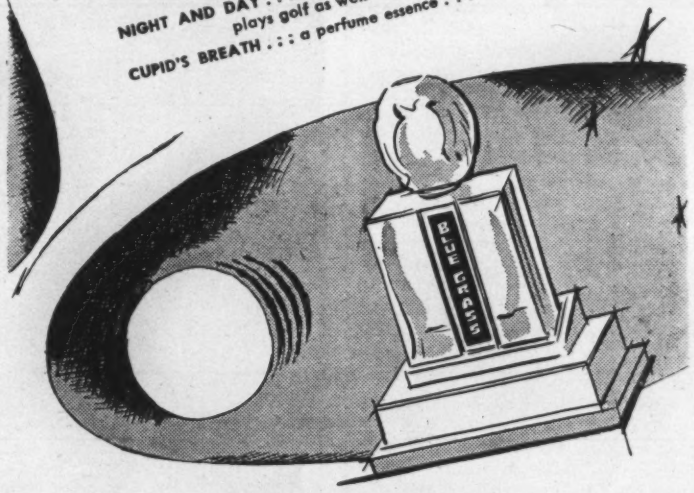
BLUE GRASS . . . the fresh windswept scent . . . $1.50 to $66.00

IT'S YOU . . . for the striking brunette, the sophisticate . . . $2.50

WHITE ORCHID . . . for the blonde, the ethereal maiden . . . $1.40 to $3.30

NIGHT AND DAY . . . for the woman who plays golf as well as she waltzes . . . $1.65

CUPID'S BREATH . . . a perfume essence . . . . . $2.75



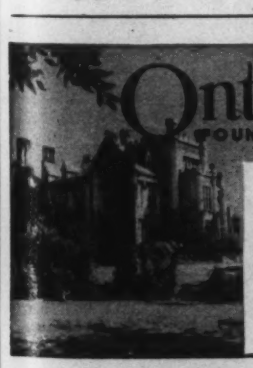
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

C2001

Ontario Ladies' College

FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO



*A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto*

• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses, and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding under resident Mistresses.

*CALENDAR ON REQUEST*

REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., Principal

176R

ROSE-COLOURED SPECTACLES!

CARDY HOTELS

Yes . . . rose and all the colours of the rainbow are lighting the magnificent spectacle of Niagara Falls these nights! Give yourself a treat by spending an autumn holiday at the General Brock where from your own comfortable room you can enjoy the breath-taking view.

Or see it while dining in the Rainbow Room, so famous for food! Another favourite dining spot is the Coffee Shop. Rates are moderate. Single rooms $3.00 up, double $5.00 up.

*The* GENERAL BROCK

NIAGARA FALLS / ONTARIO

Vernon G. Cardy, President W. A. Stead, Manager

Yes! Sweeter, tastier bread

with FLEISCHMANN'S

FRESH

*ACTIVE*

YEAST

● This *active* fresh yeast goes right to work, gives you *full value* because it's *full strength.* And bread made with Fleischmann's *active* fresh Yeast tastes sweeter, is lighter, more tender.

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME — Get Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label — Canada's dependable yeast favorite for over three generations.

*Always fresh—at your grocer's*

MADE IN CANADA

## THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Edna Taçon: Pioneer in Esoteric Art of Non-objective Painting

By ANN FOSTER

WHEN she was a child, Edna Taçon used to paint in order to relax from playing and studying the violin. Now that she is no longer a child, but a wife, mother, much travelled and accomplished musician and one of the leading feminine pioneers in non-objective painting on this continent, Edna Taçon plays the violin in order to relax from painting.

EDNA TACON

To meet the "person behind the artist" is always an interesting experience, and in the case of Edna Taçon, it is also a delightful one. Slim, dark-haired, with a delicate, responsive face and unusually lovely eyes, Edna Taçon is as much interested in the work of other artists as she is in her own, is more interested in her family as persons than she is in herself, and appears to live and work without effort because she enjoys it so much.

Actually, her working day spans into hours that would horrify any union member and the success she enjoys as an artist today, is the result of hard, comprehensive study, and the painter's equivalent of the writer applying the seat of his pants to that of his chair.

Edna Taçon gives the vigorous encouragement she has always received from her husband, much of the credit for her success as an artist. But she admits that from the time she could toddle she was calmly and absolutely certain that she would one day become a painter. In the midst of her most successful concert work, this certitude remained, and received its first set-back when, as a young girl playing the violin at an evening musical, she met a young artist by the name of Percival Taçon. And Mr. Taçon was not alone interested in the young, dark-eyed violinist and her playing; he had heard that she also painted, though perhaps not too seriously.

He visited Edna's home, saw her paintings and offered well-founded criticism and much encouragement. Later, he offered his hand, and at the age of eighteen, the violinist was confronted with the first major drawback to her life-long determination to become a painter: "I was certain, in those days that two artists couldn't live happily together, and that if I began to paint seriously it would wreck our marriage!"

### Europe's Art And Artists

Standing among the nineteen non-objective canvases recently shown in her sixth annual one-man show at Eaton's Fine Art Galleries in Toronto, Edna Taçon laughs as she recalls what has so definitely proven to be a grave misconception. "My husband has encouraged me from the beginning," she declares, "and it was he who practically bullied me into this particular form of expression which I have found so enjoyable and satisfying."

Born of Scottish and French ancestry, Edna Taçon was brought up in Canada and began her musical studies almost as far back as she can remember. Receiving her L.L.C.M. at the age of twelve, she studied in Europe and America under Geza de Kresz, Louis Persinger, William Primrose and Oscar Studer. After her marriage and the birth of her first child, Paul, Edna Taçon set out for Europe to further these studies.

During the voyage, while music was on her mind, something else was near her heart. This was the fact that her husband, who, as artist and art instructor, would so much have liked to accompany her, was unable to make the trip. Edna decided, for his sake, to gather as many impressions and as much information about art and artists in Europe as possible while she was there. This was quite an undertaking on top of her violin studies with Studer, but she set to with a will.

During this garnering process, begun on behalf of her painter husband, the concert violinist felt again the rising desire to herself become a painter. With the bulwark of her husband's unstinted interest on her behalf, and his continued admonitions that she turn seriously toward painting, supporting her, Edna Taçon returned to Canada with a wealth of information for the male painter in the family, and a renewed and by now, unquenchable, determination that there should henceforth be a feminine painter also.

Around about this time, her second son, Peter, was born and unwittingly aided his mother in her painting aspirations by making it difficult, if not impossible, for her to practise the violin for some time: it was easier to paint. And this, Edna Taçon did (among other creative endeavors) together with her husband, in the gift shop they opened and ran in their Hamilton, Ontario, home. In this way, the new baby was properly cared for, the house was run successfully, painting was achieved while Edna felt her way to that form of pictorial expression which would give her most scope and satisfaction, *and* money was earned in order that still further musical studies might be undertaken with William Primrose.

### This Is For You

One day, with the slim Edna perched in slacks on a high stool, her dark hair flung up in a bun on top of her determined head, and daubs of paint behind her ears, the door of the Taçons' combined bedroom-studio opened and Mr. Taçon entered with a non-objective painting he had finished some time before. "See!" he said, advancing across the room between paper and tubes of paint, "*this* is the thing for you—I wish you'd try non-objective painting. I'm sure it's what you're seeking!"

"Ummm!" muttered Edna, and went on daubing paint onto a decidedly ***non*** non-objective painting.

Next day, however, Edna Taçon closed the bedroom-studio door and began a paper *collage*—a non-objective one. And suddenly, in the way a mere writer who is not also a painter can find no words to quite describe, she knew that she had met

"ARIETTA" BRASSIERE

*Reflecting Beauty* . . . the feminine, figure-appeal of a GOTHIC brassière. With a GOTHIC you have the easy-as-breathing control of the patent Wide-R-Aize and Cordtex features, which lift the bosom to vitality and grace. Gently! No drag on tender tissues. No shoulder strap ridges. Just glorious freedom and a figure that makes all eyes linger. Insist on being fitted with a GOTHIC Brassière.

GM-45-1

GOTHIC Cordtex

THE CORDTEX BEAUTY LIFT THAT L-A-S T-S

up with something that was going to spell satisfaction, progress and possibly great expansion of herself, together with the real happiness which accompanies the peculiarly personal experience of all successful creative endeavor.

Later, at a family conference, it was decided that she should take some of her canvases to New York "to see what some of the other non-objective painters think of them."

### She Walked In

She walked into the Guggenheim Foundation's Museum of Non-objective Art with little but her canvases and a live curiosity as to what might be thought of them—and walked out with a Guggenheim Foundation Scholarship and the opportunity of three years' comprehensive study. Immediately she was out of the Museum she telephoned her husband and then pinched her left arm all the way along 56th Street to make sure "I was really me!"

Since that memorable day, Edna Taçon has held many exhibitions in Canada and the United States, and became a member of the staff of the Guggenheim Foundation in 1943. Her days are as full as ever. Currently, after presiding over her sixth exhibition in Toronto, she is house-hunting. Every evening she drives back to Hamilton with her husband who has recently been appointed as Head of the Art Department at the College of Education, University of Toronto. Her normal day includes rising at seven "to get the boys off to school," housework, marketing, and preparation of the evening meal before ten a.m. Then to paint until lunch time. After lunch she paints again until it is time to prepare dinner. And in the face of her family's frequent suggestions that she "throw anything on the table if you're busy," she finds that she's too concerned with the importance of color on her own account to present a dish of creamed chicken to her family without some green and red, and maybe even orange background to go with it. Besides, she likes cooking and finds that it is a welcome relief from the often concentrated mental exertion imposed by her painting.

Edna Taçon is definitely interested in food and in clothes. One thing that stands out with even the most important and famous of the painters she met in Paris—is the apricot jam they made in Europe. As to clothes—she loves them, and cannot see why a feminine artist should daub through life with her hair like a hank of rope and her figure permanently concealed beneath a paint-spattered smock. She admits she looks like the dickens herself when she's painting, but she also admits that three Easters ago she was chosen "by some fellow on Fifth Avenue" as the best dressed woman in New York that day. She was as much surprised as her husband, who, standing beside her on the curb, smiled amiably into the microphone, needing—this time—no words of encouragement to spur his wife on at all.

One of the things Edna Taçon hates most in life is wasting time. It maybe that herein lies the secret to the singular success she has made of her musical, homemaking and painting careers. In any event, she is most certainly the condensed, and very alive answer to any woman in Canada who thinks it "can't be done."

# Twelve Points for Better Shopping

By FLORREE GALT

NOW that the war is over, everyone seems bent upon making this December 25 an unusually festive day, and the shopping centres predict the greatest Christmas boom in years.

We are all aware of the hectic melee which ensues when gift-buyers storm the stores at the last minute.

If you would avoid having buttons ripped from your coat, parcels knocked from heavily-laden arms, frayed nerves, or tired feet, then do shop early in the morning when stores are comparatively empty and sales clerks' tense nerves relaxed.

Monday and Tuesday are suggested as the best buying days and if you shop at least three weeks before Christmas, you will benefit by getting, not counter-soiled, but fresh merchandise.

Itemize your gift list and start purchasing on the top floor of the store, using the stairs to work your way down to the main floor. In this way you will save yourself many miles of aimless searching, and will have no need to wait for sardine-packed elevators.

To save your time and that of the harried wrapping clerk, bring a shopping bag and take with you as many unwrapped parcels as you can carry.

Have a purseful of small coins, so that you can pay the exact price and escape waiting for change.

Be sure to have sizes and favorite colors written down and prevent last-minute exchanges before and after Christmas. This will not only alleviate nervous doubts, but will help the stores to give better service.

If at all possible, purchase several gifts of one kind. This will pay you time dividends, for it is simpler to write one sales bill with a number of items than to write half a dozen different sales slips.

### "Name, Please"

And should you buy on a charge account, have your name, address and number clearly printed upon a piece of paper, for the din of the store at this time makes it difficult for the clerk to hear the spoken word.

Or if you prefer to do all your shopping in one departmental store, ask for a transfer card from the first clerk who serves you. This saves waiting for change and parcels. When your shopping day is over you can then pay the whole total and pick up your parcels all at once.

Buy plenty of gift wrappings, ribbons, seals and cards. Too many shoppers underestimate their requirements and then there is a last-minute rush to purchase more when choice wrappings are at a premium.

Remember you can save the leftovers and use them the following year.

Do consider the sales clerk. Speak to her with a smile. Be patient, understanding, overlook any surliness on her part, for remember, she has to serve hundreds of customers and regardless how sweet a nature the clerk may have during ordinary shopping seasons, the Christmas season is the most tiring and nerve-racking.

Should you find an exceptionally polite clerk, do not hesitate to compliment her for her service. It will make her day brighter and she will realize that at least one person appreciates her efforts.

### Reward of Virtue

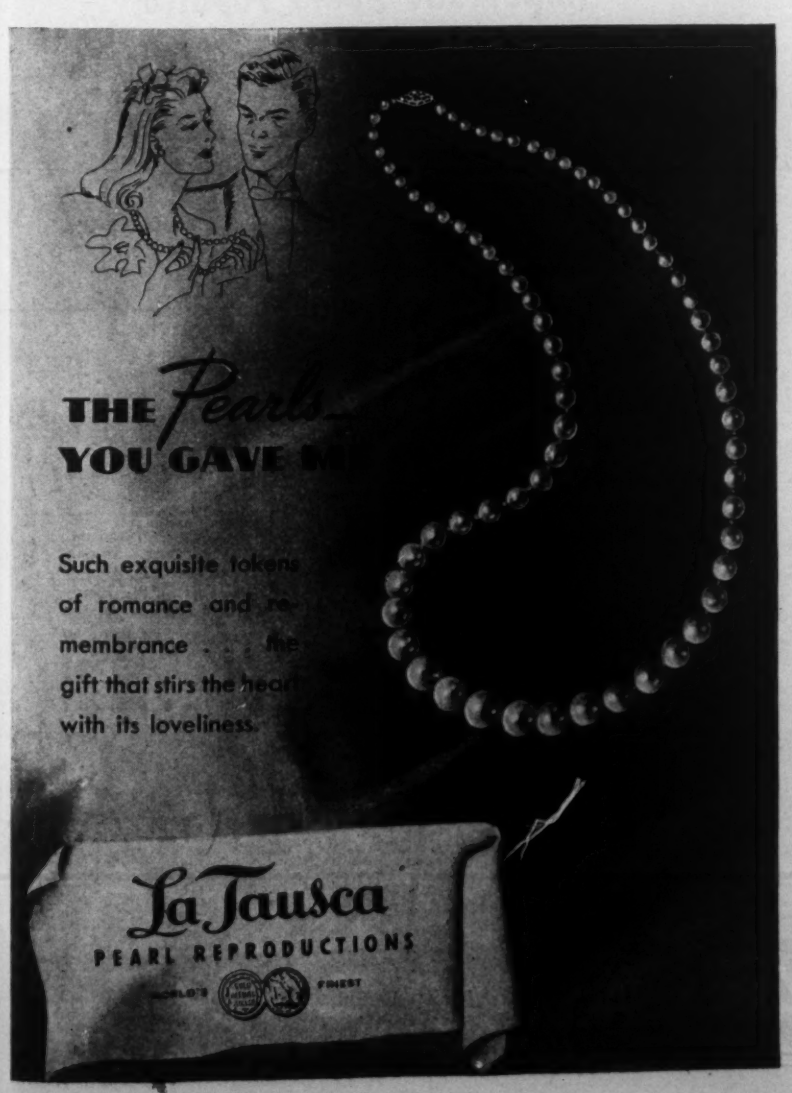
If you will follow these simple rules, you will surely be rewarded with that happy Christmassy feeling, and as a result, your shopping tour cannot help but be successful and infinitely more pleasant.

## AUTUMN

THE leaves are swept tempestuous from the trees,
Like tropic birds in swerving colored flight;
And overhead the moon is turning gold
Above the coolness of the autumn night.

Yet all the silence speaks of autumn's mood;
Though she be dressed in gypsy colorings,
Her spirit is a sanctuary of peace,
A harvesting of rest to living things.

CONSTANCE BARBOUR



FINE AMERICAN PERFUME

Risqué *
FOR THE DARING

FIVE DOLLARS THE OUNCE

LEIGH
SHULTON (CANADA) LIMITED
360 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Other Dramatic LEIGH Perfumes: DULCINEA * For True Love's Sake
HEARTBEAT * When Hearts Are High POETIC DREAM * For Sheer Enchantment

## THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Beautiful Land of Muskoka Was Stern Test for Pioneer Women

By BETSY MOSBAUGH

BE it budgets or babies, quick-tempered husbands or ill-trained maids, a woman just isn't a housewife these days unless she has some burning domestic burden to bear Such wifely worries can now be definitely labelled as chronic.

Not having been very well versed in the old days about those recently publicized evils of suppressed emotions or inhibitions or maladjustment, Grandma often exclaims in disgust, "Why in our day we just had to grin and bear it. We didn't go pampering our dissatisfactions with divorces and grumblings and such like!"

Well, perhaps it may be that we merely have to preserve our happiness in a more complex way to fit a more complex society. Or, perhaps Grandma is right. Let's take a look.

For many of us, the "good old days" are still within our range of mental vision either by hearsay or memory. So that it is quite possible to conjure up a picture of just why the oldsters think they could have had a more legitimate case of "Housewives' Complaint" than we.

It's true that in 1860 or 70 Toronto and other Canadian cities were becoming self-consciously citified, but within a radius of a hundred miles north of any of them, some of the barest and sparest of communities scarcely had consciousness, let alone self-awareness!

Take Muskoka for example...north of Toronto, dotted with tough forests and crawling swamps in 1860, its main development could be included in a space of seventy years or so. Certainly the thriving stores of Huntsville, the busy thoroughfares of Bracebridge and the much sought-after havens of Gravenhurst and Bala are indicative of speedy expansion compared to the days when half-way houses were Heaven and stage coaches constituted a bouncing security.

In the opening up of early Muskoka the women certainly had ample opportunity to acquire a sadly philosphical outlook on life. The only way that families knew of settling any land was by farming—and farming in rocky Muskoka was about as lucrative as a miser's subscription to a charity drive. Many a hard lesson was endured in order to learn the sorrowful truth that Muskoka was more eye-filling than stomach filling. "Heaven only knows," one distraught wife wrote to her family in England, "we can't feed our children on aesthetic pleasure alone!" Nor did crop failures, interminable hacking and clearing as well as a limited knowledge of husbandry contribute to any record breaking rise in the standard of living.

### England's Younger Sons

Along with the anxiety of a dubious livelihood, housewives did everything from weaving to wagon-repairing. And in whatever pattern of life they wove they had to keep constant watch that the wool wasn't pulled over their eyes by those plausible but likeable rogues who are found at the birth of every new project.

Imagine the disillusionment and despair of a young English lady who arrived in Muskoka with dreams of helping to establish a cosy homestead, only to find that her husband had been duped into buying acres of land so swampy and so marshy that the idea of building a home on it was hopeless!

This practice of specious sharks selling worthless land, sight unseen, became so prevalent that the government was forced to protect the naïve and gullible customers. The following notice appeared in one of the earlier Muskoka papers:

*Local immigration agent at Bracebridge begs to announce that he has opened a Registry Office for Immigrants. It would be well for immigrants to consult him before purchasing land or going into enterprises by which some of the scandalous speculations heretofore carried on may be stopped.*

So that all in all, Barnum was not the originator of the principle that there's one born every minute.

A Muskoka winter brought many added encumbrances to the housewife. The men went off to the lumber camps leaving the women to look after the farms. It was not an uncommon sight to see the women bundled in home-tanned skins snowshoeing over trap lines, skinning the catch and salting down the meat.

Even if a wife had her husband home, in many instances she had her hands full. For it was customary for the better English families to pension their younger sons off to a distant district like Muskoka. In time many an "English Blood" found himself trudging over corduroy trails with a swarm of mosquitoes behind him and a meagre monthly stipend before him. And in order to salve the painful readjustment in going from riches to rags, he often took to the bottle. So that wise was the wife who was on hand to take over the allowance from England.

The less dominating of wives suffered successive days of absence of their better halves when the monthly cheque arrived. The rafters of Cann's hotel in Huntsville resounded to the cries of "This round's on me!" until the cheque had been squeezed to its last cent. Then with wistful faces the men turned their canoes homewards to another month of burning stumps and prying out stones.

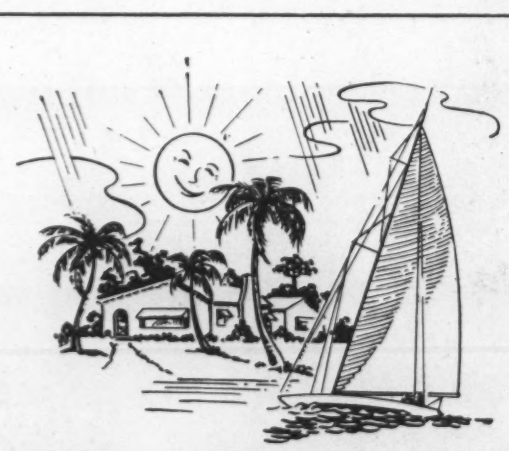
### Crested Silver

Even today in Muskoka it is possible to find an unpretentious cabin housing surprisingly close relations of well-known English nobility. The only betrayal of former family splendor is, in many cases, a tarnished piece of crested silver saved by some sentimental pioneer as a reminder of happier days and circumstances.

But the people who really made a firm foothold in early Muskoka were the staunch solid stock found in every type of settler, be they scions of blue bloods or peasants. There was always a large percentage ready to bull their way through ups and downs, absorbing all the blows of an unfriendly nature with the resiliency of rubber and, often as not, carried over the hair-line of despondency by the encouragement of their wives.

Very rarely did a woman leave her

**Stark white and bottle green, contemporary color scheme for a sophisticate's writing room. In foreground a chaise longue in glazed chintz and glass-topped iron table. From the "Inside Story," at Simpson's.**

SOME DAY....
You Will Want to Live in Sunny St. Petersburg

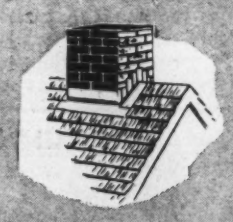
Nearly everyone who visits St. Petersburg wants to live here, and once you see the Sunshine City you will understand why this is true. The fact is that this community combines to an unusual degree all the climatic advantages and the pleasant living conditions which people long for but never expect to find.

St. Petersburg has a mild climate with sunshine 360 days a year, average temperature 72 degrees. A tropical setting between Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. All kinds of sports and entertainment. A modern city with every convenience.

We extend you a cordial invitation to visit St. Petersburg or to make your home here. If you come this winter, we suggest that you make advance reservations. For illustrated booklets, address E. S Davenport, Chamber of Commerce—

St. Petersburg
FLORIDA
THE SUNSHINE CITY





Use *rustproof* Anaconda Copper for valleys and flashings—to keep rain from penetrating around your chimney, dormer windows and other roof points—to keep it from rotting woodwork or causing ceilings to fall.

For your eavestroughs and downspouts: *rustproof* Anaconda Copper. Copper defies time and weather, needs no painting, and frees you from rust repair costs and frequent replacements.

Replace those rusty screens that have caused such annoyance. *Rustless, long-wearing* screens of Anaconda Bronze will serve you many years longer.

Rid your home of rusty water with *rustproof* Anaconda Brass or Copper plumbing and a hot water tank of Everdur* metal—you'll get rust-free water and enjoy many years of freedom from costly repairs and replacements.

NOW...

Copper is ready for those important home repairs

HERE'S good news for Canadians who plan to build, buy or modernize their own homes. Copper, Brass and Bronze have been released from their essential wartime jobs and are now available to you. Once again you can have Anaconda Copper for valleys, flashings and rain disposal systems . . . Brass or Copper plumbing . . . Bronze screens, weatherstripping and hardware . . . non-rust Everdur* hot water tanks . . . and all the other things made of durable Anaconda metals—products that mean extra comfort, freedom from trouble and repairs because they are *rust-proof*.

When you consider that repairs due to a single failure of rustable metal might easily amount to more than the extra cost of a copper installation, there is no reason why you should not enjoy the many advantages of these proved, rust-repelling metals in your new or renewed home . . now!

COPPER AND TOMORROW

Copper and copper alloys have been proved essential over and over again both in established products and many new ones. A recent check of more than 700 leading manufacturers, whose peace-time production ranges from fountain pens to airplanes, shows that brass, bronze, nickel silver and other copper alloys will continue to play a basic part in the items they are designing for postwar Canada. There are many reasons for this, but most important both to industry and the public, is the proved *dependability* of copper.

*Trade Mark Reg'd

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
(*Made-in-Canada Products*)

*Main Office and Plant:* New Toronto, Ontario
*Montreal Office:* 939 Dominion Square Building

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

Anaconda Copper & Brass

husband in those days. Perhaps the main reason was the fact that a veritable wilderness was an extremely inconvenient place from which to go home to mamma. Families lived an essentially simple and elemental life and the sense of pitting their combined strength against the wilds served more to tighten the bonds between them.

But occasionally there was a woman who didn't have the stuff that a settler was made of. Almost every community in Muskoka has a tale of an English bride who arrived replete with linens, china and silver prepared to continue her former way of life. When she saw precisely what she was up against she usually auctioned off her finery and returned to England via the next boat.

Undoubtedly the broken hearts were soon mended but there is one story of a doctor around Gravenhurst which ended on a tragic note. Unable to meet his sudden change of environment, a surgeon-dentist who had settled in that district was affected mentally. Succumbing to tremendous delusions of grandeur he wrote to an old love in England of his luxurious estate in Canada with its ball room, conservatories and many other extravaganzas almost unheard of in Canada. A few months later she arrived in Gravenhurst only to find him living in a small shack which bore the name of his former house in England. She held the traditional auction (some of the pieces of her tea service can still be found in Gravenhurst) and set out for England. And when the doctor saw his dream world crashing about him, he took an overdose of morphia and died before his proud fiancée had even left the town. She didn't bother to attend his funeral.

## Good Neighbors

Of course it wasn't all stoicism or drudgery in the early days. Holidays, wood-cutting bees, or farm raisings always rated a celebration. One Huntsville resident can recall some sixty years ago when his father suffered so severe a foot injury that he could not cut his winter's wood. A good example of the camaraderie that existed then, the settlers for miles around gathered voluntarily together and cut over forty cords of wood for the disabled man and his family. Then, not content with their day's work, they danced until six the next morning.

Perhaps if the old timers had had to put up with rationing, there would have been a regular orgy of complaints—especially in the curtailment of liquor. Whether or not the raising of the Grassmere church proves that the thirst of the flesh must be satisfied before the blessings of the spirit may be had is a debatable point, but the story at least indicates something.

Families for miles around assembled together to assist in the raising of the Grassmere church. When the bee was about to begin, one bacchic worker noticed that the most potent refreshment in sight was milk. Further investigation disclosed that, out of respect for the sanctity of the site, the usual beverages would have to be foresworn. Somewhat dubious of the water-into-wine miracle, the men refused to begin the raising until several barrels of Huntsville's best had been procured.

Simplicity was the keynote of those days. Holidays brought makeshift cricket games, sing songs, and canoe races. Until the country became developed improvements were not within the reach of the people and discontent was relatively small. Adventure, vast unsounded opportunities, hard work and, perhaps, the prevalent spirit of friendliness all helped to drown dissatisfaction.

Pigeon-holed as we are today in the stereotypes of our society, we involuntarily cry out against this and that and in so doing incur the disdain of the oldsters. Yet they can no more understand our world than we can theirs. Going on the principle that a good beef makes any ration more palatable, we dissent against the disagreeable. Our pioneer predecessors, however appear to have had a combination of placid acceptance and dogged determination which make them just as much a necessary product of their times as we are of ours.

• •

## Of Whales and Bedspreads

By MARION SIMMS

ON St. David's Island—most northerly one of the Bermuda group of islands—is a primitive outdoor oven that has been used to bake bread for half a century. It stands on the property of an 80-year old couple, Captain and Mrs. Tommy Fox, who have spent their lives there.

Even when others on the isolated isle began buying store bread, Mrs. Fox insisted on doing her own baking.

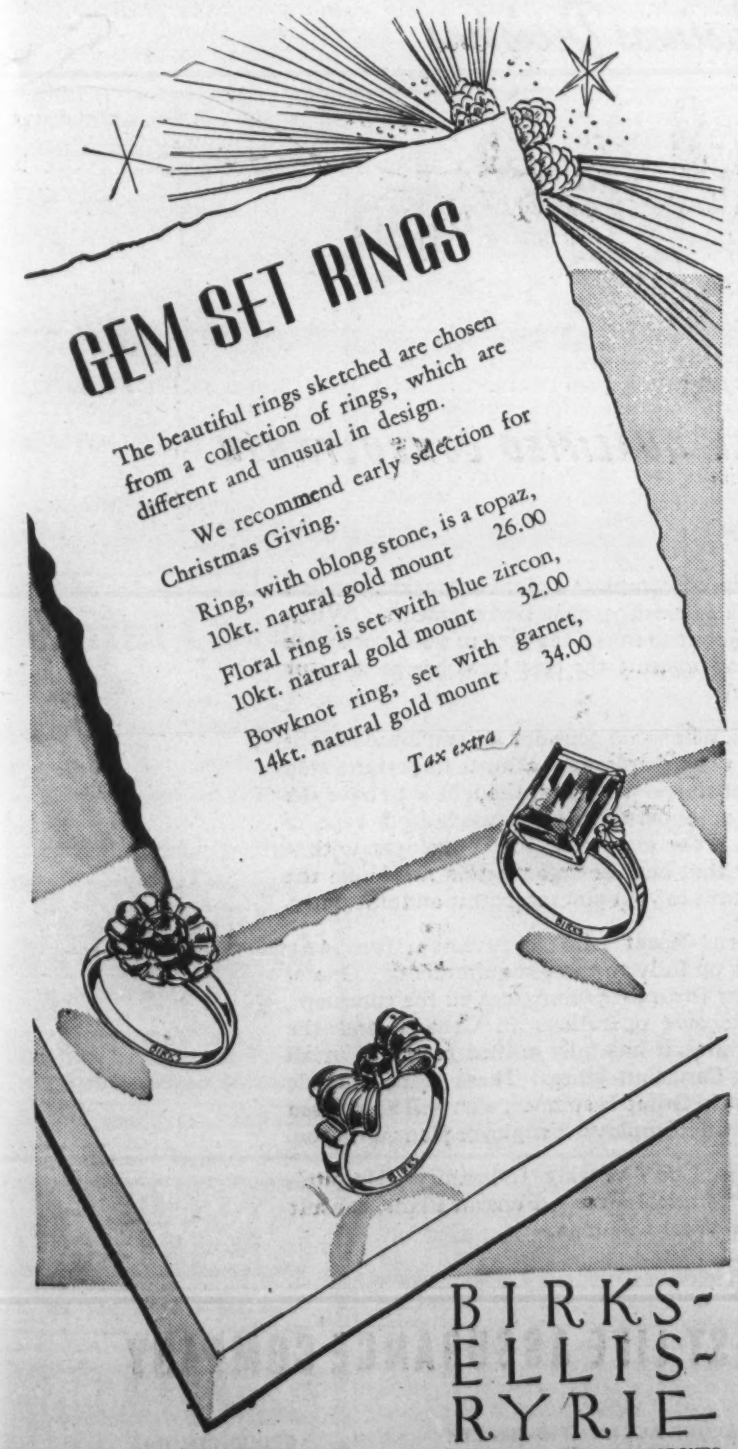
The couple have become well known to many travelers who have visited St. David's by way of the old ferry boat shuttling between the small pier and Market Wharf at St. George, or over the more recently built bridge.

For years Mrs. Fox has been filling old carved chests with her handmade bedspreads and other needlework, but she has always steadfastly refused to sell any of them. Her husband, an authority on whales, has found that the sea giants have disappeared from the region since the war, frightened away by the noise of airplane motors.

## WHILE I LIVE

OH YES, I shall forget you this I know—
When I am six feet under snow.
When, in my blood, stirs never a flame
On hearing someone speak your name.
But while I live this thing shall be
A living, breathing part of me!

MONA GOULD



GEM SET RINGS
The beautiful rings sketched are chosen from a collection of rings, which are different and unusual in design.
We recommend early selection for Christmas Giving.
Ring, with oblong stone, is a topaz, 10kt. natural gold mount 26.00
Floral ring is set with blue zircon, 10kt. natural gold mount 32.00
Bowknot ring, set with garnet, 14kt. natural gold mount 34.00
Tax extra
BIRKS
BIRKS
BIRKS
BIRKS-
ELLIS-
RYRIE
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE, TORONTO

Literally hundreds of enthusiastic skiers come from the States every year. Expert or novice, they really *can* have fun on Ontario's ski trails.

And we certainly want to make sure they do!

**WHAT CAN I DO?**

Well, everybody has his own way of saying welcome. Ontario hotelmen are famous for their hospitality: here is a set of tips suggested by one of them.

1. Find out all about what your neighbourhood offers, and become a booster.
2. Write your friends in the States about Ontario . . . show them when they come you're really proud of it.
3. Try to make any visitor *glad* he came.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it up, follow the "Golden Rule."

**IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . it's *good* business!**



*Worth his weight in gold!* The Province of Ontario profited to almost the same extent from tourist business as it did from the gold mining industry. It is up to each of us to see that it goes on growing.




*We All Share!* Yes, everyone benefits from Ontario's tourist business. This diagram shows it clearly. Aside from hospitality, it's good business to make all our visitors from the United States feel at home.

It works both ways! They treat us royally when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday . . . so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend.

*"Let's make sure they always come back!"*

Labatt's

PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Percy Grainger, Gerhard Kander As Soloists With The T.S.O.

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra was heard in two programs at Massey Hall last week, and also gave a concert at Hamilton. At the latter event, and at the "Pop" in Toronto, Percy Grainger was assisting artist. As it turned out the "Pop" was more interesting than the supposedly more august subscription concert earlier in the week; due to many vivid novelties; including new compositions by Mr. Grainger whose music is invariably fascinating.

On several occasions one has said one's say about the shortcomings of the Australian as a pianist; shortcomings he would possibly be the first to admit, if seriously questioned. But while there are scores of artists here and elsewhere, who can play the piano better than he, it is really as a composer that he has held public favor for over four decades. For each season's new flight of concert-goers it is a satisfaction just to have a look at the man who brought universal popularity to the ancient "Londonderry Air" and created such inimitable examples of rhythmical genius as "Shepherd's Hey" and "Country Gardens." Quite recently one heard a performance of Tausig's glorious transcription of Bach's Toccata and Fugue and was conscious of the fact that for probably 99 per cent of listeners the name of Tausig meant nothing. This despite the fact that he was one of the great pianists of the 19th century. On the other hand, though Grainger never acquired sufficient power to play the greater piano concertos adequately, generations unborn will be rejoicing in his music.

His appearances with T.S.O. last week were felicitous because he was revealing himself, not in an aspect where he is inferior to many others (that of virtuoso pianist) but in a field where he is unique, original composition. As a harmonist he is as scholarly and resourceful as his contemporaries; but his music has a directness of expression, an inimitable spontaneity that conceal artifice.

I doubt if Torontonians have seen him as a conductor before; but at Ottawa ten years ago I saw him take up a baton and galvanize in a magical way an amateur orchestra which had been stumbling along in a work of his. He did not need to exert himself with so highly efficient a body as T.S.O. but his style and direction in two of his works the other night were inspiring both to musicians and listeners.

The two works were contrasted. The more important was a Norse Dirge or "Drapa,"—similar in sadness to the Scottish "Flowers of the Forest," with an underlying suggestion of heroism. Mr. Grainger knows the atmosphere of such a work well, for in youth he was resident in Norway as the friend and companion of Grieg. Scoring for all instruments was beautiful in solemn intensity; and it is possible that Grainger composed it to show that he is capable of reflective music, as well as forms that call for rhythmical abandon. The other new offering was entitled "English Waltz," captivating in grace and sentiment but more reserved in style than his rollicking folk music. In both pieces, the piano is employed as a component part of the orchestral fabric, and Sir Ernest MacMillan made one of his rare appearances as pianist.

### Forerunner of Debussy

The rollicking Grainger returned when he and Sir Ernest changed places, and he led off at the piano in the most wonderful clog-dance ever composed; "Handel in the Strand." It requires no pianistic-finesse, but steady emphasis. In later middle age Mr. Grainger has developed a taste for the quiet and tranquil in music. In a brief speech he mentioned disparagingly the noisiness of the composers of the 19th century. It was by way of tribute to one of the most poetic of modern French composers Gabriel Fauré, whose influence was for quietude, and who, he felt nad paved the way for Debussy. He played not very well, but with intimate understanding the solo part of Faure's lovely Ballade for piano and orchestra; a work new to most listeners though it must be several decades old. His remarks were introductory to an example of unknown Debussy, composed under the influence of Javanese (or Balinese) music which he first heard at the Paris Exposition of 1889. A young Torontonian, Colin McPhee is now a leading authority on this music. In Debussy's etude as played by Grainger, one caught the suggestion of suspended gongs and bells which are a feature of Balinese orchestras.

Altogether the Australian's contribution to the "Pop" program was very stimulating to a musical commentator. The balance of the program contained unhackneyed items, as well as some very attractive works from the routine repertory. There was "American Suite for Strings" by Charles Wakefield Cadman; so imaginative and melodious that one hopes to hear it again soon. In three movements Cadman touches on the basic factors in American folk music (1) Indian; (2) Negro; (3) "Old Fiddler," typifying the white pioneers. The themes are all colorful and characteristic, developed in a manner at once felicitous and not too obvious. We hear much Tchaikovsky but the Theme and Variations from his Third Suite (in G major, opus 55) is unfamiliar. Judging by its opus number it must date from the early eighties. It is a full-blooded, melodious work, never monotonous (as variations sometimes are) and contains a charming violin solo with plucked accompaniment, admirably played by Elie Spivak.

### A Walton Transcription

A novelty of rare and beautiful quality led off the earlier subscription program; an orchestral arrangement of Bach's tender and widely known melody "Sheep May Safely Graze," by one of the most gifted of modern composers William Walton. Originally it was part of the score of a Ballet based on Bach airs entitled "The Wise Virgins" produced at Sadler's Wells a few years ago. Walton has treated the melody reverently and enriched it with the skill in orchestration for which he is famous.

One of Sir Ernest's finest and most intimate interpretations has been Elgar's "Enigma" Variations which has gained a stronger hold on lovers of symphonic music than any of his other compositions. Since the hold has been maintained with increasing fervor for two generations ("Enigma" was first heard 46 years ago last June) it may be safely regarded as one of the permanent achievements in British music.

A feature of the concert was the debut as a full-fledged artist, of virtuosic aspirations, of a young violinist, Gerhard Kander. His brilliant aptitudes won attention while he was still a student. Under his renowned instructor, Kathleen Parlow, he has attained something like flawless mastery in bowing and technique. But no teacher can give a pupil power and emotional breadth; assets which must come to Mr. Kander with time if they come at all. For that reason the colossal Brahms Concerto was not the best of choices for such a debut. There are many other compositions in which the inadequacy of his tone, (beautiful as it is within its limitations) would not have been so apparent.


**FATE WON'T WAIT**

YOU may be protected by Life Insurance.
YOUR HOME by Fire and Burglary Insurance

BUT

Is YOUR INCOME protected?
WHEN YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT OR BECOME SICK?

**MUTUAL BENEFIT IS THE ANSWER FOR INCOME PROTECTION**

MUTUAL BENEFIT HEALTH AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION
34 KING ST. EAST — TORONTO
*The largest exclusive Health & Accident Company in the World*



**PROTECTION**

Many people have never been in a Trust Company—nor learned how much it can help them. A Trust Company will, for instance, take up the financial burdens which a father or a mother must lay aside, take charge of the family capital, watch over it so that it earns the largest income consistent with safety. That is a task requiring the services of experts, skilled men who know values. Each of our Trusts Officers is an experienced, reliable adviser. Will you allow one of them to discuss with you your Will and Estate, in confidence?

THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896
Branches:
Toronto - London - Windsor - Victoria - Vancouver - Saskatoon - Winnipeg



*Important Business Decisions*

THAT CALL FOR

**WELL QUALIFIED CONSULTANTS**

When you contemplate a plant extension, you call in a reliable firm of construction engineers. When you are about to make changes in your corporate set-up, you consult the best legal brains at your command.

Likewise, when you consider an employee benefit plan for your employees—a most important step in your business—your first thought is to have the services of experts in this specialized type of coverage. You also want to do business with a company that has the organization to handle the many details in your plant smoothly and efficiently.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company measures up fully to these requirements. One of the largest Insurance companies on the continent, with extensive operations in Canada and the United States, it has fully staffed branches in all principal Canadian cities. These staffs include specialists in Group Insurance, who will be pleased to discuss any Employer-Employee plans with you.

For Group Life - Weekly Indemnity - Hospitalization - Surgical Fees - Pension Plans, consult the Great-West Life man.

*The* GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

GROUP LIFE GROUP ACCIDENT & HEALTH GROUP PENSION

# FILM AND THEATRE

## "This Love of Ours" Either Bad Translation or Bad Original

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FROM the Italian drama "Come Prima, Meglio di Prima" by Pirandello, comes "This Love of Ours." It is hard to say however just what has happened to this story of love and frustration in transition to the screen. Possibly it has suffered from loose and unimaginative translation. Or the material itself may have been too alien and fragile for the blunt cinematic treatment Hollywood has given it. On the other hand, it's quite conceivable that "Come Prima, Meglio di Prima" was a pretty bad play to begin with.

As it stands, "This Love of Ours" is a ruthless snatch-job directed against the emotions.

The story is about handsome Dr. Michel Tuzac (Charles Korvin) who marries a musical comedy star (Merle Oberon) and settles down to live in Paris. They are leading an idyllic life when the Doctor suddenly suspects Mrs. Tuzac of infidelity, and being a rather operatic type, makes a resounding scene at a children's party and then hustles off to America taking two-year-old Suzette along. Ten years later he is a distinguished medical research scientist, rolling in money and handsomely gray at the temples from remorse. (The conjecture about Mrs. Tuzac was of course hasty.)

Presently Dr. Tuzac goes to Chicago to deliver a medical paper before a group of scholarly colleagues. For relaxation in the evening he drops into a night-club where a famous cartoonist (Claude Rains) is tearing off caricatures of the clientèle to piano accompaniment. The accompanist is of course Mrs. Tuzac, still a handsome woman though noticeably hagridden. It might seem that this was a good point to straighten things up since the Doctor has been searching frantically for his wife for ten years and Mrs. Tuzac is distracted with longing for his daughter. Nothing so rational occurs however. The Doctor goes back to his hotel to lecture to his colleagues. Mrs. Tuzac goes back to hers and shoots herself.

Later when she recovers she sets out with the Doctor for Pasadena to see Suzette. For some reason Dr. Tuzac doesn't explain his real feelings to his injured wife and neither can find a way to explain their actual relationship to Suzette, who is a pretty complicated child herself.

With everyone in the cast lending a hand, however, all these baffling misunderstandings and neuroses are banished before the picture is over. Maybe "This Love of Ours" should really be entitled in Pirandello fashion "Seven Characters in Search of a Sensible Idea." The adults in the cast, along with Sue England, who plays the part of Suzette, do what they can with their inconsistent roles, but it must have been rather like trying to give passionate human meaning to a stretch of soap opera.

### A Quieter Scene

"Our Vines Have Tender Grapes" which belongs to the current rural screen-cycle is the study of a Norwegian farm settlement in Wisconsin. It is an unpretentious picture and so gravely and sweetly contrived, in nearly all its human relationships, that you can forgive it for being rather diffuse and even occasionally a little dull. Selma (Margaret O'Brien) is the daughter of a hardworking farm couple (Edward G. Robinson and Agnes Moorehead), while Arnold (Jackie Jenkins) is her small cousin who lives on a neighboring farm.

The picture, which is chiefly concerned with the conversation and adventures of the pair, shows an unusually sensitive and understanding approach to the imagination of childhood. There is for instance a charming little sequence filled with pure childish ecstasy when Selma encounters a circus elephant at a country station at four o'clock in the morning. I liked Jackie Jenkins too because his five-year-old face looks so like a cinnamon-sprinkled bun and because his screen behavior seems to be based on a stolid refusal to charm the customers. The adults, Edward G. Robinson and Agnes Moorehead, give skilled but rather muted performances, which under the circumstances is probably all that is expected of them.

• •

## "Rose Marie" Has a He-Men Chorus

By Lucy Van Gogh

IN THE twenty-second year of its age "Rose Marie" is today the most living of all the musical shows produced since the First World War, and can hold an audience without the aid of any "star" singers. This is due to two qualities—the charm, dexterity and theatrical effectiveness of the music of Rudolf Friml, and the opportunities for clever stage display provided by the libretto, which has been slightly changed from the original in the second act and seems actually improved thereby. The Shubert production now playing at the Royal Alex. does full justice to both these qualities; the score is very well sung and reasonably well played, and the ensemble numbers and dancing are magnificent. A massive chorus of he-men singers is a great relief after our wartime starvation in that respect, and the girls of the chorus are easy to look at.

The night we attended, the title role was in the hands of Evelyn Daw, who sang and acted it with charm and ability although she was apparently replacing Josephine Neri at rather short notice. In a group of admirable comedians the leading part was played by Nina Olivette, whose team work with Billy Sully as the famous hard-boiled Herman was well contrived. Arthur Maxwell was very Maxwell as the hero, but after all it is a Maxwell sort of part.

The less known but reputedly charming "Countess Maritza" is being played by the same company today (Saturday), and the first half of next week, after which "Rose Marie" will return to the bill.

We are still unclear as to the objects to be pursued by the Civic Theatre Association, which began its career recently by a presentation of a hitherto unproduced play by the well known Canadian novelist (long domiciled in New York) Arthur Stringer. Mr. Stringer has great technical skill, which enabled him even in this less familiar field to turn out a workmanlike job. "The Lady Intervenes" was evidently intended as a vehicle for one of the more mature feminine stars of the American theatre, possibly Ethel Barrymore, and the fact that Anna Russell of Toronto achieved so large a success as she did in such a role is proof of an amazing natural talent and much experience. The other roles in a play of this kind are chiefly intended as feeders to the star, and the amateurs who performed them on this occasion were too busy with their own problems to do any feeding, so Miss Russell had to manufacture the whole illusion by herself. The scene of the play is laid in the vicinity of Toronto; but we can discern no other conceivable reason for selecting it for a single performance by an amateur company. It is the kind of thing which requires the smoothest sort of acting and a long period of "trying on the dog" before it matures.

A much more important amateur effort was that of the Victoria College Dramatic Society in Thornton Wilder's "Skin of Our Teeth," directed by Dora Mavor Moore. This presents no great difficulties for amateurs outside of an enormous amount of work, which the Victorians were evidently willing to give. So long as the lines are well delivered the intent of the piece cannot be obscured, and is exceedingly interesting. Pegi Brown as the *Fortune Teller* and Molly Brown as *Mrs. Antrobus* took most of the honors, but the whole thing reflected credit on all concerned.

**Claudio Arrau, the distinguished Chilean pianist, will be soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 27.**


JOAN RIGBY

*DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS*

54 BLOOR STREET WEST

TORONTO CANADA

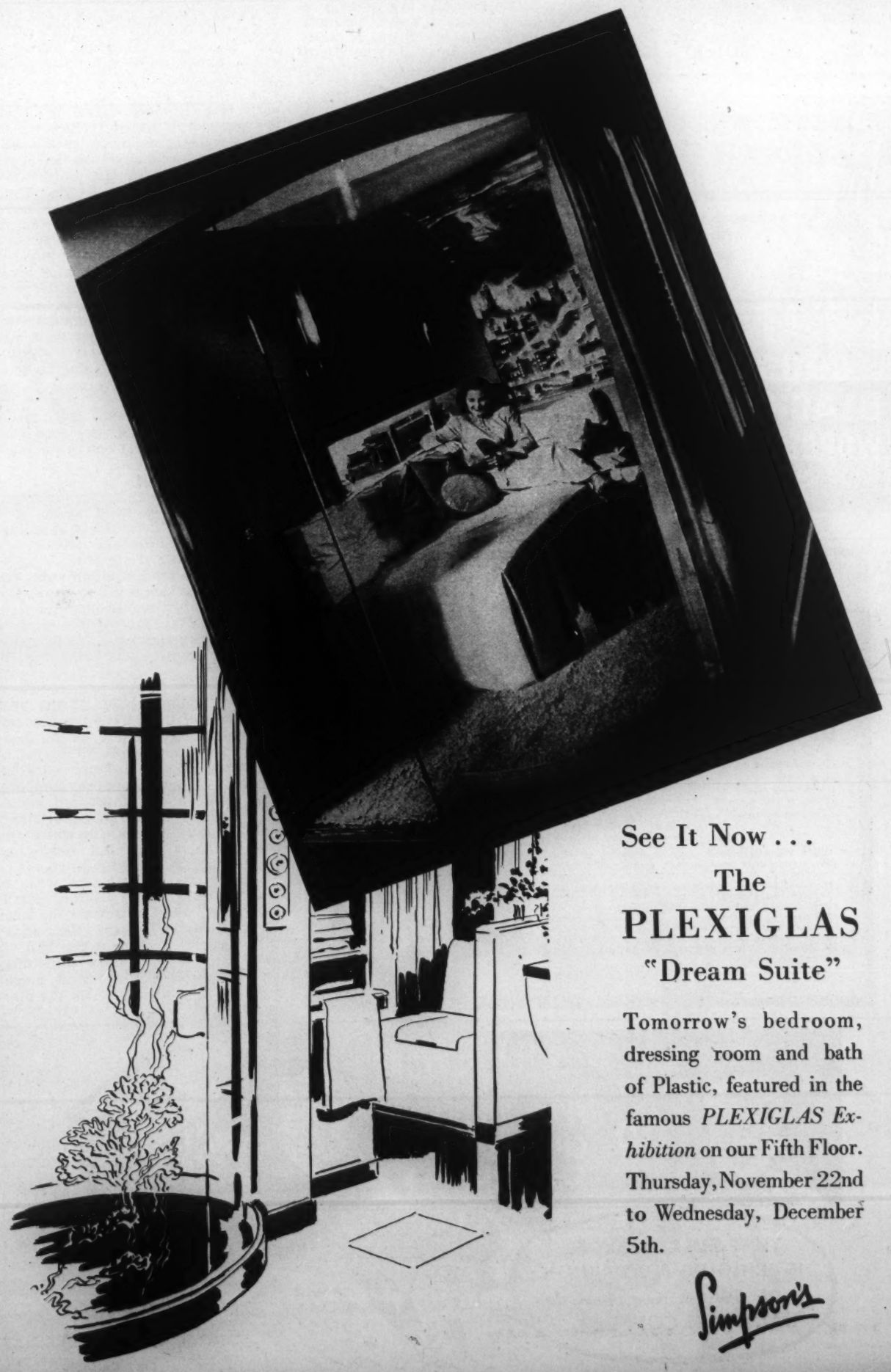
MIDWAY 4969

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

The Cream used by famous stage and screen stars. Your mirror will show results.

What, Flesh, Rachel, Sun Tan

ROYAL ALEXANDRA
KING ST. WEST OF UNIVERSITY AVE.
2nd & FINAL WEEK
BEG. MON. EVG. NOV. 26
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
MON. TUES. WED. EVGS. & WED MAT.
Emmerich Kalman's Sparkling Musical
COUNTESS MARITZA
THURS. FRI. SAT. EVGS. & SAT. MAT.
Rudolf Friml's Immortal Musical
ROSE MARIE
PRICES (TAX INCLUDED)
EVGS. 90c, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.
MATS. Wed.-Sat. 90c, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40



See It Now . . .
The
PLEXIGLAS
"Dream Suite"

Tomorrow's bedroom, dressing room and bath of Plastic, featured in the famous *PLEXIGLAS Exhibition* on our Fifth Floor. Thursday, November 22nd to Wednesday, December 5th.

Simpson's

## CONCERNING FOOD

# The Crucial Hour Before Dinner Can Be Made Almost Carefree

By JANET MARCH

TAKING it easy before dinner is a wonderful idea which not very many women manage to practice. Too often the man of the house comes in to find the living room dark and deserted and the whole family in a sort of messy uproar in the kitchen. Perhaps Junior is battling with a sum which necessitates knowing how to paper a room and is asking the cook—also mother—some intricate question about how you figure out square measure. Mother's mind is on the Hollandaise and anyway she never did understand the difference between square and long feet, and the only time she actually tried to paper a room the darned stuff kept coming down on her head just the way it used to in skits in the good old vaudeville days. Probably if the lady of the house was seated at leisure in the living room with no dinner worries Junior would get A in Arithmetic.

Well, there's a wonderful new cook book which tells you how to manage this method of dinner preparation. It's called "Take It Easy Before Dinner", by Ruth Langland Holberg (Oxford University Press, $1.25). Its eighty-nine pages are full of good recipes which as soon as you have read you will want to try, and you will save the modest price of the book very quickly, for Mrs. Holberg tells you how to entertain four people on a pound of hamburg.

In addition to writing a fine cook book the back cover tells that the authoress paints in oils and water colors, designs and decorates and writes both poetry and children's books. It sounds like a life with no free time but Ruth Holberg believes, quite rightly, that the hour before dinner should be devoted to leisure at home. It's one of the nicest times of the day and it's a pity so many people spend it hovering over the stove. If your family are alone you can enjoy it together, and if you are entertaining you can drink a cocktail with the visitors as if you had a battery of servants getting things ready in the kitchen.

### Stacking The Dishes

Of course all of us who cook know that preparing a good meal takes time and thought, but the time needed for these recipes can be spent early in the day and then the dish has just to be re-heated and served. Mrs. Holberg has even solved the knotty problem of how to cook a roast ahead of time. She has a formula for some rather intricate mathematical calculations connected with times per pound and the ideal heat of the oven, and the very next time I want to go for a walk in the country before dinner with a roast I am going to put the March who is smartest in arithmetic to work on this.

The recipes in the book are for the most part main dish ones. You will have to have the vegetables cooking unless you have scalloped potatoes and a green salad. The salad can be washed and left ready in the refrigerator save for the dressing, which also can be mixed ahead. Soup is not mentioned; of course many maidless households pass it up, but it is easy enough to make yourself or pour out of a tin ahead of time. Then a good many of the desserts suggested are cold, or are dishes which are to be cooked gently in the oven, so that there is no trick cookery just before, or during the meal.

Mrs. Holberg believes in stacking the dishes and putting away the food and clearing the table while the guests are there, and even letting them help. She is a little optimistic about that old bugbear dish washing. "Those stacked dishes can be washed in a jiffy when the party is over. It is fun to talk over the evening with your husband and to hear the stories you missed while you were out of the room. Your husband will hardly know he is drying the dishes, especially after a jolly evening."

Personally I am not devoted to tackling large piles of dishes late at night, but Mr. Holberg must be a fine and energetic man, and certainly it is one worse to leave them till the morning and have to hop around them while squeezing orange juice.

This book gives you eighty-five recipes for cooking meat and fish in ways which can be prepared mostly ahead of time, and there are very few out of the way ingredients called for. If you have onions, Worcester sauce, tomato catsup, bouillon cubes and the usual dried or fresh herbs you are all set to eat handsomely with Mrs. Holberg. Then too these are personally tested recipes.

If you cook as many meals as I do and read as many cook books you can spot the ones the author has cooked with her own hands. There are little bits of advice which prove it, such as the recommendation to use two frying pans unless you have a very big one, and also the amounts of fat she suggests. Often cook books would either have you burn things or serve them swimming in grease.

There is a very sensible suggestion given quite often in this book and that is to trim the fat off the chops or other meat you are going to cook, refine it down and then use it for the cooking.

So that you may see the sort of recipe there is in this very good little book here is the first one in the book.

### Beef Stroganoff

First fry 2 chopped onions in 3 tablespoons of fat until pale yellow. Stir in 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, add gradually 1 cup of stock or 1 cup of water with a beef bouillon cube dissolved in it. Cook until smooth. Add 1 tablespoon of tomato paste or tomato catsup, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, ½ teaspoon salt, 1/8 teaspoon pepper. Simmer and stir for 10 minutes.

In another frying pan brown 1 pound of chopped beef. If the beef has much fat in it, have the pan hot and the fat will fry out. If the meat is free from fat, use a bit of fat in the pan to keep it from sticking. Stir with a fork to prevent lumping. Add meat to the thickened sauce.

Now gently fry ½ pound of sliced mushrooms in the pan in which the meat was cooked, until tender or about 10 minutes. Add mushrooms to the meat mixture. If you wish to serve this dish hours later, put it aside and, when you heat it later add 1 cup of sour cream. Heat again but do not let it come to the boil.

The sour cream does something heavenly to the meat and mushrooms. Six people will "lick the platter clean."

# Gourmet's Progress: Uncle Henry and the Incomparable Clotilde

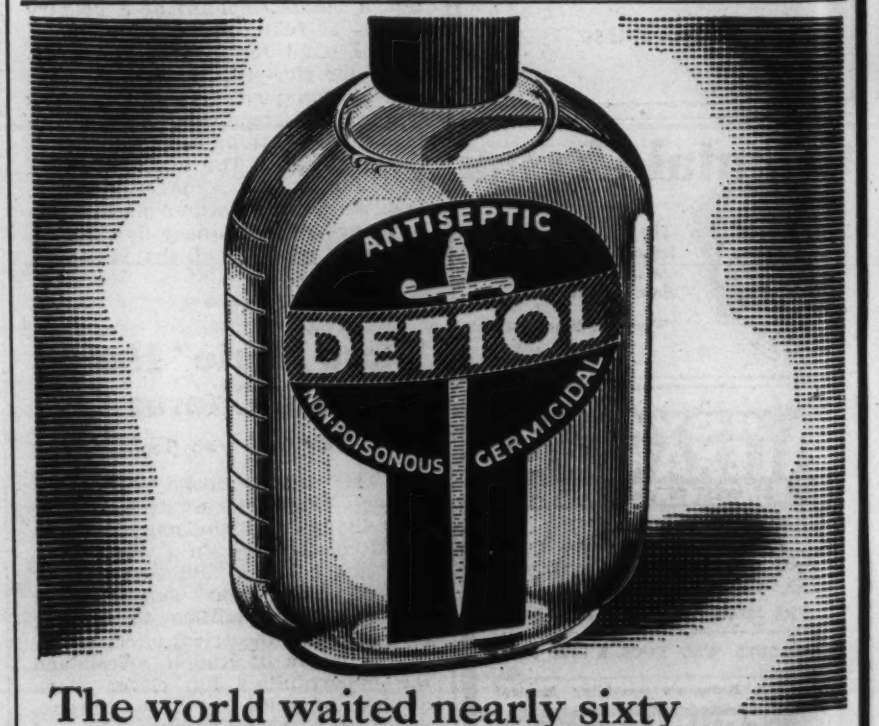
By PETER MORGAN

AFTER the last Great War, Uncle Henry and his wife went to live in France. I suppose that before he went there he was an ordinary enough fellow, a plain, meat-and-potatoes eating Canadian, but he returned a very different person. During the ten years of his expatriation, Uncle Henry developed a palate and discovered his stomach.

Perhaps it was because Uncle Henry had wrestled unsuccessfully with all the other Arts that he threw himself so wholeheartedly into the pursuit of *bonne gourmandise*. In France there was ample scope for such development. Not only was he able to study at first hand the *Grande Cuisine* developed by Escoffier, but he spent years of travel investigating the gustative joys of the *cuisine regionaliste*.

If it had not been for the sudden death of his wife, no doubt he would have passed the rest of his life running around France in search of new

It's Dry...
It's Powdered...
It's a new sensation in perfumes!
Dab it on your skin... drop a dash in the hem of your gown... a few grains inside foundation or blouse... and you have a lasting fragrance that's just starry with charm.
ROGER & GALLET
(POUDRE A SACHET)
PARIS - MONTREAL
DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA - J. ALFRED OUIMET, MONTREAL, QUE.



The world waited nearly sixty years for an antiseptic like this

Since germs first came to be understood, any number of chemicals, mostly poisonous, have been found to kill them. But, strange to tell, the germs which cause disease are of a substance very like the life-giving cells of the human body.

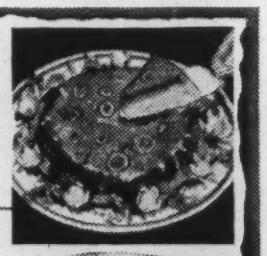
To find the formula which would kill the germ and save the body tissue—that was the problem which baffled medical science for two generations. That is the problem which is solved by this modern antiseptic 'Dettol'.

To the germs of infection 'Dettol' is deadly, but to tender human tissue 'Dettol' is kind and gentle and safe.

G.1 A

Enhances the flavor of
MEATS
FISH
SOUPS
SAUCES
18
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Quick Thrifty Delicious



Beef Upside Down Pie

1½ cups flour
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. celery salt
¼ tsp. white pepper
5 tbs. shortening
¾ cup milk, or half milk and half water
¼ cup sliced onion
1 can condensed tomato soup
½ lb. ground raw beef
3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder

Sift together flour, baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, celery salt and pepper; add 3 tablespoons shortening; mix in thoroughly with fork. Add milk and stir until blended. Melt remaining two tablespoons shortening in 9" frying pan, and cook onions until soft. Add tomato soup, remaining ½ teaspoon salt and ground meat; bring to boil. Spread baking powder mixture on top of meat mixture and bake at 475°F. for about 20 minutes. Turn out upside down on large plate. Serves 8.

MADE IN CANADA

ways to stew mushrooms. But even a gourmet has something more than a stomach. Uncle Henry having been born and brought up in Toronto was unwilling to continue a voluntary exile alone. Even so, from the moment of his arrival at the Union Station, there was little doubt that he was *still* a gourmet—if a lonely one. His well developed embonpoint proclaimed the fact, as very soon did his temper.

Uncle Henry went to live at one of the more exclusive clubs which boasted a French chef. At first the chef was highly pleased to prepare the gastronomical feasts ordered each evening by Uncle Henry. Perhaps the chef imagined himself again in his beloved France, for he enthusiastically catered to Uncle Henry's every whim.

Unfortunately the chef's enthusiasm was short lived. Each carefully planned menu required hours of special preparation. The constant demands of satisfying an epicure's appetite threw the kitchen into an uproar, while my Uncle's censure was as outspoken as his praise was flattering.

One evening the chef was called into the dining room by Uncle Henry who was in a perfect fury. He had been served *Sauce Tartare* with his red mullet in place of the *Sauce Bordelaise* he had ordered. Angrily he complained that his dinner had been ruined through the imbecility of the kitchen. The resultant battle was short and furious. The poor chef, his patience exhausted, screamed maledictions at my apoplectic Uncle. Uncle Henry's reaction to the remark that with his little goatee he resembled one of the lesser quadrupeds was frontal and with a lowered head.

## Advent Of A Cook

When the china had been swept up, the club politely suggested that it could better do without Uncle Henry's illustrious patronage than it could without the services of the chef.

If Toronto had had more hotels, it is possible that Uncle Henry would have found one to suit him. His search was thorough and alarming. It became an endurance contest to see whether the hotel could put up with Uncle Henry longer than Uncle Henry could put up with the hotel's diabolical *plats du jour*.

Uncle Henry's subsequent progress through the homes of his relatives was even swifter. In a short time not only was he estranged from all his sisters and brothers, his nephews and nieces, but they were estranged from their servants of longstanding.

Finally in desperation, Uncle Henry declared that he would send to France for his old cook and set up his own ménage. Transatlantic cables were immediately despatched, and within a week, to the relief of all concerned, he announced that Clotilde was on her way. Now he would show Toronto what real cooking was like!

It was a momentous day when Clotilde finally stepped off the train. Uncle Henry's description of her had been confined solely to her cuisine. To the surprise of all, she was an attractive woman with dark hair and a way of talking with her hands and eyes eyes that was illuminating if not intelligible.

In almost no time, she tamed Uncle Henry into a civilized human being. Her cooking restored his good humor and manners. His sagging frame regained its former grandeur. He reestablished his reputation as a charming host, gathered round himself his friends and looked forward to many good years of gastronomy.

The friends too, once they had tasted it, became partial to gastronomy. Clotilde more than lived up to her reputation. Her salads, a few simple greens guilelessly tossed together, were blended into a breath of springtime with a dressing satiny with oils and piquant with spices. The ladies made eyes over her *patisseries* and forgot their latest diet. Clotilde's *mille feuilles* were a dream of golden flaky pastry laced together with a thick cream that seemed to find its way into every crevice without in any way affecting the crispness of the pastry.

## Art, Not Science

Sometimes for luncheon she would serve *Cotelettes d'Agneau au Concombre*—delectable morsels of lamb with cool, crisp mouthfuls of cucumber—to be followed by a *Gâteau Framboise*.

Clotilde's cooking was not elaborate. Her approach to food was respectful and direct. At the mention of vitamins, proteins or carbohydrates, she would throw up her hands and lapse into colloquialisms. She knew nothing of the science, but everything about the art of cooking.

In France, Clotilde had been just one of many skilled cooks; her income as such had been just average. She had journeyed to Canada with the single intention of making sufficient money to retire in a fine fashion. Her way of living was frugal, and she was able to save more in three months in Canada than she could have saved in a year in France. She was already talking of returning to France when the war intervened.

With Gallic resignation she received word, first of her mother's death, and then of her brother's. She no longer had any close relatives left. One could read the hopelessness of war in her eyes. Sometimes Uncle Henry and she would talk over the fine days they had known in France. And if a few tears were shed, at least a little comfort was found in his well stocked wine cellar.

As the Allies triumphed, and it was seen that France would rise again, Clotilde began once more to yearn for her own shores. Uncle Henry was well aware of her restlessness. The ever present knowledge that she would leave him one day presented a serious problem. It would be impossible to replace her, and yet her culinary art provided him with the one great pleasure in life. Many times he tried to persuade her to settle in Canada, but she would have none of it. She talked all the more of the day when it would be possible for her to return to her own country. The problem weighed on Uncle Henry; he could not bear to part with her, yet no inducement seemed enough to make her stay.

One night after a particularly fine jugged hare, Clotilde calmly announced that the steamship company had accepted a deposit on a reservation back to France. She would be on the first ship when civilian transportation was resumed!

The effect of this on Uncle Henry was staggering. He couldn't sleep, he lost his appetite, he refused to see anyone. Then one morning while he was moodily trying to sip a bowl of *café au lait* an idea came to him, and being a courageous and desperate man he immediately put it into effect. Three weeks later, at high noon, Uncle Henry and Clotilde were married.

The marriage should have been a great success, for Clotilde in the kitchen had been perfect. But unfortunately, that conscientiousness which had made her the finest cook in Toronto, together with her strict French scruples, made it impossible for her as a gentleman's wife to be also his cook. The day Clotilde became a bride she ceased to be a cook.

Aunt Clotilde is very gracious when you go to dinner. While Uncle Henry sits in a corner and is rude in a very loud voice, she apologizes for the food you have just eaten. Perhaps the white sauce was a shade lumpy, but then it is so hard to get a good cook nowadays, isn't it?

It's Smart to be Choosey!
You'll always be right, when you write—if you choose Barber Ellis fine Writing Papers
BARBER-ELLIS
Cameo Stationery
STYLED AND MADE IN CANADA

NOT YET—
but very soon
you'll enjoy
Peek Frean

BISCUITS and VITA-WEAT CRISPBREAD
from LONDON, ENGLAND

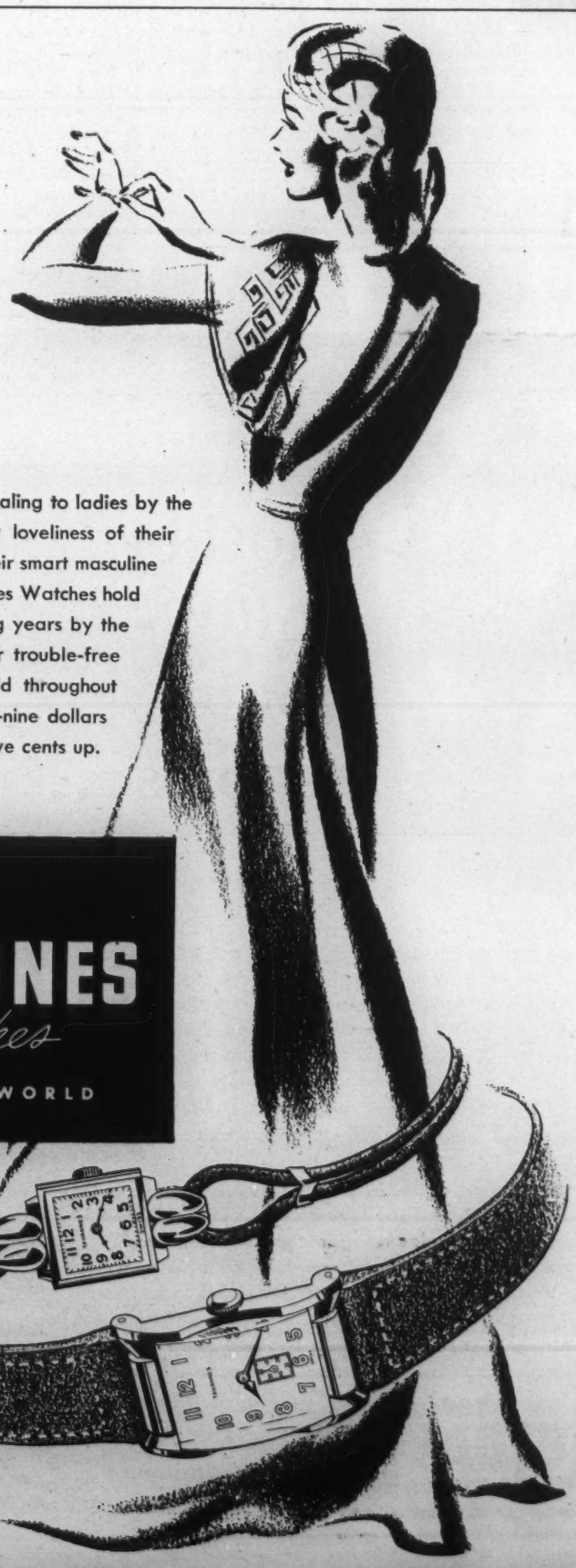
With a flavour-hungry world looking forward to Peek Frean's delicious English biscuits and Vita-Weat Crispbread, we're doing our best to persuade our authorities to permit us to ship. You'll get them—*soon*—just as soon as we can get them into your favourite grocer's store.

WORTH WAITING FOR!

4 O'CLOCK FAG?
There's
Quick Comfort
in a cup of TENDER LEAF TEA

At your grocer's in convenient size packages...also in improved FILTER tea bags.

Blended and Packed in Canada



Appealing to ladies by the dainty loveliness of their styling and to men for their smart masculine design . . . Tavannes Watches hold friends throughout long years by the truthful accuracy of their trouble-free time-keeping. Sold throughout Canada from twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents up.

Truthfully
TAVANNES
Watches
TIME THE WORLD

## THE OTHER PAGE

# The Case Against Santa Claus

By ARTHUR STRINGER

THE shy old man in turkey red trimmed with rabbit-skin began to look worried. He wasn't used to crowds. And the court room was warm. And he didn't like the way people kept staring at him. It made him feel a good deal like a polar bear in a Zoo.

He was almost glad when he heard a crack-voiced court attendant shout "Everybody rise!" For that meant, of course, the Judge was coming out of his chamber and seating himself in the big black chair under the solemn crossed flags.

But the prisoner at the bar, as he mopped a broad red face with his rabbit-fringed sleeve, was a trifle disappointed about the Judge, whom the Crown Attorney absent-mindedly addressed as Father Time. For that Judge seemed a bit too old for his job. He looked as though he hadn't cracked a smile for half a century. His glance, it's true, was sharp as a weasel's, but his shoulders sagged and his face looked tired, as though he had heard too many cases and seen too many prisoners pass out the side door with the iron grill and never come back.

Nor did the portly figure in turkey red altogether like the appearance of the Crown Attorney. He too was an old man, hard-eyed and gaunt and lean, with a nut-cracker profile and an eye that told you he'd be as quick and merciless as a steel trap. His narrow face, in fact, wore an acid smile as he glanced about at the rubicund old figure in red, a smile which said as plain as words: "Well, Old Boy, it won't take me long to finish *you* up!"

Santa Claus, as he shifted in his seat, wished there had been a few children about. He seemed to get along better with children. His earlier impression that he wasn't among friends deepened as he turned and studied the jury. He had really hoped for a different sort of jury, one that could give a chuckle now and then and whisper behind their hands and nudge neighboring ribs and perhaps make a spit-ball or two and wonder how you wound up Exhibit A on the prosecutor's table and whether the red paint on Exhibit B had the adorable painty smell all Noah's Arks ought to have.

But the twelve good men and true on *this* jury impressed him as twelve dried-up old prunes who wouldn't know anything more about putting a toy airplane together than they'd know about spinning a musical top. He didn't like the enmity in their rheumy old eyes when they blinked down at the Christmas Tree, marked Exhibit X. And Santa Claus wasn't used to enmity. He didn't thrive on it. Those twelve jurors, in fact, looked so much like twelve old owls blinking solemnly down on a blighted world that he was glad to turn away and let his eyes rest on the counsel who'd been assigned to defend him.

THAT lawyer, the Big Policeman downstairs had said, was just the man for him. He'd never lost a case. On the other hand, he'd never won a case, for the simple reason that he always got them so mixed up they never came to an end. He was invariably addressed as Mr. Folly, being a senior member of the old and established firm of Folly & Faith. But he too was plainly too old for his job. And the prisoner was further disturbed by his learned counsel, who, instead of paying attention to the court procedure, occupied himself by shooting paper wads with an elastic band and trying to balance three pencils on an inkwell.

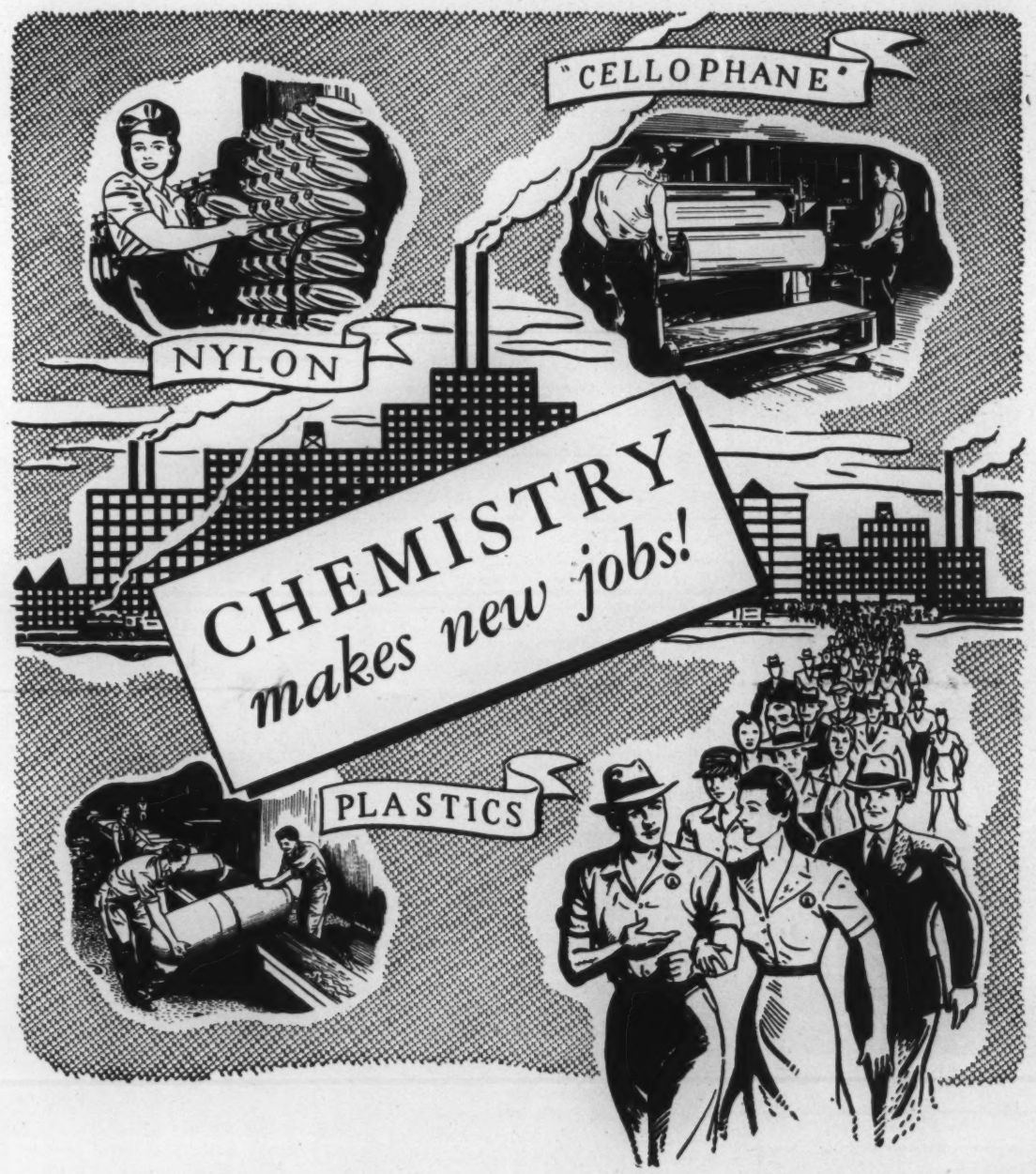
And those court proceedings obviously ought to be paid some attention to, the prisoner realized, for the prosecuting attorney was already on his feet. He was not only on his feet but he was talking about the prisoner, and talking about him in a way which very promptly gave that prisoner goose-flesh. And the attorney for the defence, as the tirade went on, merely leaned back and laughed at the way the Prosecutor's Adam's apple went up and down with a three-inch plunge.

"This prisoner," the latter was proclaiming, "is an impostor. He's more than an impostor; he's an absurdity. And for the good of the people I want him abolished. I want him done away with, just as we've done away with witchcraft and miracle-mongering. I speak, Sir, for Science and Truth. And before we can progress into perfect statehood we must abolish these foolish old myths that are an affront to reason and a confusion to the mind of youth."

"Objection," casually announced the prisoner's attorney as he succeeded in balancing his third pencil on the ink-well cover.

"Objection denied," barked back the old grey-beard on the bench.

"This scoundrel," proceeded the prosecutor, directing a long and bony finger towards the cowering prisoner, "has not only outlived his usefulness—if he ever had any—but has also blocked the highway of progress. He is pagan in ancestry and pagan in spirit. We know, gentlemen, that in this enlightened age we never get anything for nothing. We know all life is struggle and combat, and to the victor belongs the spoils. Yet this old deceiver claims to give us things for nothing. He seeks to delude our children with the contention that for one day in the year the iron-clad laws of commerce and competition can be dispensed with. He keeps youth credulous and soft-hearted when they should be practical-minded and satisfied with an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. On his one crazy day in a year of reason, he says, the laws of give and take can be abrogated and things can come to us unearned. He claims, in other words, that miracles can be brought about in this workaday world of ours. That claim is not only fraudulent, but this ruddy prisoner is fraudulent in the way in which he presents it. Even his place of abode is fraudulent. He contended, I understand, that his home was in the conveniently vague neighborhood of the North Pole. But that Pole has been found and explored without disclosing any such abode. This is an age of steel and stone, of express trains and airplanes. Yet today, in this era of elevators and steam-heated apartments,


UP until 1928, nylon was not a name, a number, or even a remote idea. Then, the chemists went to work. Today, at the new C-I-L nylon plant in Kingston, Ontario, hundreds of Canadians are employed making it. The plant is now being expanded to take care of post-war Canadian demand.

Other things, like nylon, have been the result of chemical research, providing new jobs for Canadians. "Cellophane", for instance, gives employment to many hundreds of Canadians in its manufacture alone. And now, the plastics industry, born of chemistry, offers immense possibilities as a source of employment.

C-I-L's business is chemistry . . . and chemistry will make many new jobs in the future, just as it has done in the past.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Serving Canada C-I-L through Chemistry

I.N./45-10

Another policy-holder reports . . .

"I AM a policyholder in The Mutual Life of Canada, an average man with the average man's problems. I know what people mean when they talk of stretching the dollars to meet all the needs. That is the reason why I decided to insure in the first place. I knew that it was unfair for me to go on making plans for the future with my family and doing nothing to guarantee their fulfilment if I should not be here. It was then that I realized that the only practical solution was life insurance.

"I DISCUSSED my needs with a Mutual Life representative and as a result I purchased Ordinary Life insurance.

"THE AMOUNT I pay remains the same each year. I share in the Company's earnings and my protection remains in force as long as I live. But I also have the option of using the cash value of the policy to provide a retirement income at any time I choose. What I shall do will depend upon my circumstances, but it gives me a great sense of security to know that I own this insurance with its constantly increasing values."

*Let a Mutual Life representative help you select a policy adapted to your particular circumstances!*

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

*Low Cost Life Insurance Since 1869*

this old impostor claims to travel by sled and reindeers and"—

"Objection", said the lawyer for the defence, interrupting his doodling on a scratch-pad.

"Objection noted," proclaimed the Bench, rousing himself from what looked like forty winks.

"And even here," pursued the Prosecutor, "I shall not only anticipate but I shall elucidate my opponent's objection. Why that sled and reindeer, I ask. Simply because, in the mediæval era of his origin, sled and reindeer stood for the speediest means of transportation known to semi-civilized man. But we live in a new age, an age of progress. And any self-appointed peddler of unsolicited charities who can't today travel one-tenth as fast as one of our mail planes is no longer entitled to his job."

The Prosecutor took a drink of ice-water and bowed at the murmur of approval that swept through the court room.

"There's something else this old impostor lays claim to. He contends that while on this brief but incredibly active annual pilgrimage of debauching and pauperizing our rising generation he enters their midnight homes by way of the chimney. By the chimney, mark you, and under cover of darkness. And that, gentlemen, is as far as I need go. We may not be versed in Norse mythology; but we all know modern architecture. So I merely ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to take one good look at this charlatan. Note his ample proportions, his pot-belly, his obesity, doubtless due to a life of over-indulgence. All I ask of you is to give him the once-over and then decide for yourselves if a figure of those dimensions could get down a modern chimney flue!"

Again the Prosecutor took a drink of ice-water, a murmur of approval swept through the court room, and a far from happy prisoner mopped his forehead with the rabbit-fringed tail of his turkey-red surtout.

"But that, gentlemen, is not all. This crafty old impostor not only succeeds in deluding youth, he triumphs as well in depraving parenthood itself. He beguiles careless-minded mothers and fathers into a communion of deception. He makes them active agents in his nefarious enterprises. He prompts them to perpetuate a tradition that is a blot on this nation of truth lovers. And above and before everything, we must have Truth."

IT WAS at this juncture that the blithely infirm Mr. Folly restored to the table of Exhibits the picture-puzzle he'd been working over.

"If your Honor will permit me," he casually observed, "I am prompted to move for a mistrial."

The Judge who looked so ominously like Father Time sat back on the bench, blinking at a window which a court attendant had opened to cool off the overheated room.

"On what grounds?" he finally demanded.

"On the grounds," said Mr. Folly as he directed a paper dart towards the jury box, "that my client is not being tried before a body of his peers."

"That looks like a pretty intelligent jury to *me*," ventured the Judge.

"I'm not attacking their intelligence," said Mr. Folly. "What I'm criticizing is their age."

"Fiddlesticks," retorted the Judge. It's no crime to be old. And I can't say that client of yours is any spring chicken."

"Appearances, your Honor, are sometimes deceptive," contended Mr. Folly. "This client of mine is mentally a child. He has never grown up. And those white whiskers you see are only a disguise. I would't go so far as to say he was a trifle off in the upper story. But the foolish old fellow sticks to a forlorn sort of craving for happiness. He keeps on believing in good will and all that sort of thing. It's a very sad case. And instead of cluttering the Calendar this way, he really ought to be handed over to the care of his friends."

"Has he any friends?" demanded the Judge.

"Not here," said the astute Mr. Folly.

"Then how are we to know he actually has any?"

Mr. Folly scratched his bald head in perplexity. "That's not an easy question to answer, your Honor. But I'd suggest, under the circumstances, that we let the children decide it."

"But there are no children about," demurred the Court.

"Then we might take a ballot," suggested Mr. Folly.

But that question remained unanswered. For the woe-begone prisoner, who had got unsteadily up from his chair, was crossing to the open window. Through it he thrust his two fat arms encased in turkey-red. And a tear ran down his plump cheek as he stared out at the wintry sky that had darkened as the afternoon wore away.

"Children," he cried out in a voice tremulous with emotion, *"children, do you want me?"*

A hush fell over the court room. And in that hush three hundred straining ears heard the wind rise from a whimper to a cheer. And as it rose two objects of white fluttered down and rested on the outstretched hands of the wistful old figure in turkey-red. Then came more and more. They came in a stream, and then in a cloud. Some people said, and still say, those wisps of white were slips of paper with "YES" written on them, but other old hard-heads contend they were only especially large snow-flakes. But the Big Policeman had to pull down the window, to keep them from covering the court roof floor. And even then they flattened themselves against the panes, and piled up about the outside walls, and grew deeper and deeper, until the room darkened and the hushed watchers looked at one another with childish wonder in their eyes.

## WILLY-NILLY

A thousand nights in Babylon,
A thousand years in Rome,—
The Ziggurat, the Garden,
The Forum and the Dome—
O Solomon, O Alex, O Pericles,
O Gus,
Builders of old, shake off the mould
And have a look at us.

We go to build a City
More grand than Caesar knew it.
Does it not seem a pity
*Our* King won't let us do it?

Full hearts and empty hands, we pray
This mantle thrown o'er Ottawa'll
Not prove her shroud. Would you not say
Our King reveals a certain Gaul?
O Actinus, O Adam, Palladio and Wren,
Great Native Sons who built *some* towns
How grew you to be men?

Were you outside the hoarding
While gents from foreign parts
At your hotels were boarding
While teaching you the Arts?

How beautiful our Capital
In frothy Gothic dressed,
With Inn-keepers' Re-nay-ssance
And Railroad Classic blessed!
O Somerville, O Sproatt, O Grubb,
O Haldenby, O Brown,
Our National Style must wait a while
While Paris goes to town!

Still there's a compensation,
While City Plans may lag.
For now that we're a Nation
Perhaps Uncle Willy Mackenzie King, by and with the consent
of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, will
permit us to design a Flag.

DAWSON KENNEDY

P.S. All this, with apologies to Mr. Greber, who, probably is an innocent bystander. D. K.

• •

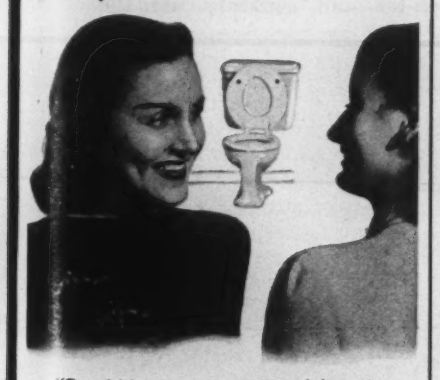
## SORCERY

WHAT is this shock of sweet delight
That puts all sober thought to flight
On hearing someone speak your name;
This little candle in my heart
That glows and burns, and warms each part
Of day and night. This friendly thing
That stirs in me till I must sing
Your look and voice,—the enchanting way
You pin a flower on my day!

MONA GOULD

ADA MACKENZIE
BRITISH IMPORTS
SUITS . . . . SWEATERS
TOPCOATS
22 BLOOR ST. W. — 1 ADELAIDE ST. W.
TORONTO

"SCRUB IT? why, of course NOT!"



"Scrubbing's a nasty job and doesn't always clean thoroughly. Use Sani-Flush, as I do, twice a week. It rids the toilet bowl of stains and discolorations. Leaves it white, clean, odorless."

Yes, that's the easy way of it. Sani-Flush works chemically, removing every sign of stain or film. It cleans the hidden trap; also disinfects—removes a source of toilet odors. It doesn't harm toilet connections. Nor injure septic tanks and their action. Try Sani-Flush. Sold everywhere. Two handy sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Sani-Flush
QUICK
EASY
SANITARY

Muted as music . . . the sweet harmony of
soft colours and shimmering satin. From
the formal collection of gloves and hats at
EATON'S

## Potsdam Plan No Saner Than Versailles One

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**The present policy of dismemberment of Germany, says Mr. Layton, will in the long run mean more trouble than the short-sighted decisions of Versailles. Before the war the whole of Central European economy was dependent upon the resources and industries of Germany and the present plans for the destruction of German industry will eventually affect her late victims and even the victors themselves.**

**It would be better, thinks Mr. Layton, to reverse the Potsdam plans now than to suffer later by refusing to be guided by the mistakes of 1919.**

IF the present set-up in Europe, and the declaration of French policy by M. Bidault, and the manifestation of Russian policy by the latest enforced transfer of people, are any guide, the world has learned nothing from what happened after 1918. Perhaps it is too strenuous an exercise to pretend surprise that this is so.

It was plain enough, when the Big Three drowned the wisdom of the Atlantic Charter in their prattlings about reparations, transfers of population and permanent industrial dismemberment, that the problem of Germany was again to be mishandled with an insane neglect of the underlying facts of human and national existence.

No-one, indeed, ever wanted to be soft to the Germans, but the problem of Germany is also the problem of Europe, and everyone wants to be kind to the Europeans. More than this, the problem of Europe is in a very precise sense the problem of Britain.

What is happening? Germany is split in two zones between which economic and human converse is in every case extremely difficult and in some quite impossible. Her population is undergoing a process of gratuitous shifting that comes as near to criminal lunacy as anything seen in the international sphere since the Germans themselves displayed their talents in this direction. Industrial Germany is being dismantled, with the avowed intention of reducing her to a harmless agrarian state.

This is the background against which we have to assess the prospects for European economic recovery. Germany, the industrial heart of the Continent, presents a picture of chaos, and there is nothing in the outlook to suggest that things will improve. Indeed, an adherence to declared policy must make them worse as the inexorable order of de-industrialization, dismemberment and punishment is implemented.

Great Britain is specially concerned. Before the war more than one quarter of total British exports went to Central Europe, to Germany herself, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. But the whole of the Central European economy was largely based on the heavy industrial resources of the Reich, which directly fed industry in other countries and also, by the exchange of manufactured goods for raw materials and other supplies, considerably sustained the other independent economies.

Now the keystone is knocked out of the arch. The Ruhr is producing only a fraction, albeit an increasing one, of her pre-war output. Transport is woefully short and in disrepair. Consumer goods are rarities to be bargained for in the black markets. And to feed these markets there is a vast flood of paper money. Inflation is beginning in earnest.

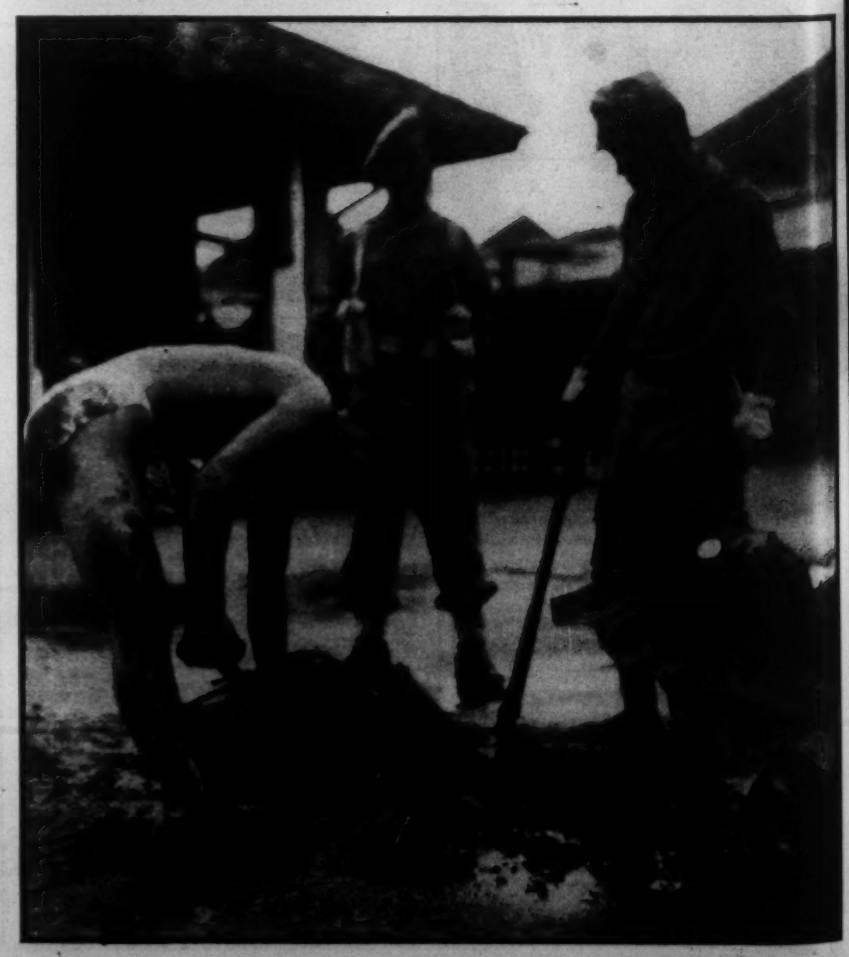
There is, of course, no easy or quick answer to this position. But at

(*Continued on Next Page*)

## Clean-up Job for Jap Prisoners in Singapore

**Not very long ago, British prisoners-of-war were doing the chores in Singapore, but now the situation is reversed, and the civilians watching these Jap soldiers cleaning up the streets seem amused at the sight.**

**Only difference is these troops unloading petrol at the docks and cleaning street drainage (below) are well-fed and certainly not ill-treated.**



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## Wages Depend on Production

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT IS becoming painfully evident that the ending of the most terrible war of all time has brought the world—the democratic world, at least—to a very difficult period of adjustment and change, fraught with dangers to existing institutions. Control of the atomic bomb is by no means the only big problem. We have to find solutions to social-economic questions which, left unanswered, threaten to disrupt us, the chief of which is the relationship of industrial labor and management to each other and of both to the state. After the huge destruction of wealth of the last six years, we simply cannot afford war on the home industrial front — the war which the labor unions are now waging against management. The long-term consequences of a prolonged and bitter industrial war would almost certainly be no less disastrous for labor than for the rest of society. Labor might well be the biggest loser.

Last week, under the title of "Union Labor Rocking the Boat," I said that labor is demanding wage increases at a time when industry is least able to undertake new cost commitments; that Canada is currently in a very uncertain if not dangerous position in respect of foreign trade, on the maintenance of which her prosperity so largely depends. I remarked that if the productivity of labor is not increased, increases of wage payments to the members of labor unions can mean no more than the diversion to them of part of the purchasing power of other population groups, and that the only way to real and lasting economic health is to increase the volume of production and the national income sufficiently to permit of adequate portions for all the people. Since about one-third of the total production will have to be sold outside Canada's borders (according to past trade experience), it follows that this production must be done on a cost and price basis that will compare favorably with the efforts of foreign competitors.

### Difficult Trade Position

This competition for markets is likely to be terrific, after the initial shortages of goods have been made good. Almost all countries have enlarged their productive capacities during the war; all will wish to keep them as fully employed as possible. And the purchasing power of Canada's greatest pre-war market, Britain, has been much reduced. With her income from overseas investments very sharply cut by the war, Britain must largely depend henceforth on paying for imports directly by exports, which means that Canada will no longer be able to count on selling Britain considerably more than she buys from her and that other markets must be found for this production. Since price will be a determining factor in winning and holding these markets, on which much Canadian employment will depend, it is plain that Canadian labor has a big stake in keeping production costs down to a level that will bring in business.

The simple truth is that it is useless for labor to strike for higher pay if the level of production is not, for any reason, high enough to justify the amount of pay asked for. If production does not measure up, higher wage rates per hour will increase cost and price per unit and thus reduce demand and the volume of employment, so that labor's real position—as measured by annual income—is likely to be worse after the wage-rate increase than before it. Actually, therefore, there is only one way for labor to increase the amount of its take-home pay, and that is to increase its productivity. If it does this, its income increase will surely follow. It has always been so. It is out of this added production that the money with which to pay more wages comes. It is, of course, the only place it can come from.

### The Figures Are Revealing

As evidence of this truth, I append some figures received from R. J. Deachman, consulting economist, Ottawa. This table shows the percentage of the total value of manufactured products paid out in salaries and wages in Canada in the period 1917 to 1940 inclusive:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 17.6% | 1929 | 20.0% |
| 1918 | 17.6% | 1930 | 21.3% |
| 1919 | 18.7% | 1931 | 23.0% |
| 1920 | 19.4% | 1932 | 24.0% |
| 1921 | 20.0% | 1933 | 22.3% |
| 1922 | 20.6% | 1934 | 21.0% |
| 1923 | 20.6% | 1935 | 21.1% |
| 1924 | 20.8% | 1936 | 20.4% |
| 1925 | 20.2% | 1937 | 19.9% |
| 1926 | 20.2% | 1938 | 21.1% |
| 1927 | 20.3% | 1939 | 21.2% |
| 1928 | 20.1% | 1940 | 20.3% |

During this period, Mr. Deachman points out in his letter, there were very wide variations in total wage and salary payments in Canadian industry and in the volume of production. In 1929 production amounted to $3,883 millions and wage and salary payments to $777 millions; in 1933 production was $1,954 millions and wage and salary payments $436 millions. Notwithstanding the tremendous drop in wage and salary payments, labor received a slightly larger percentage of the value of manufactured products in the depression year than in the boom year. Obviously the factor which really determined labor's income was the volume of production, not the wage rate.

Mr. Deachman comments: "There are times when I doubt if the statesmanship of labor has reached the level necessary to provide the highest possible level of wage and salary payments." When we see so many strikes holding up so much production, that doubt is surely justified.

(Continued from Page 50)

least it should not be too much to hope that the Powers should begin to tackle the problem in the right way instead of employing a multitude of devices to support a policy which must progressively worsen it.

### First Step

The first necessary thing is to discard the zone system, despite the protestations of the French and the resistance which must be expected from the Russians. The second is to reverse the crazy idea of converting Germany into an agricultural state. The Germans have done enough to deserve all the practicable punishment that can be administered, but it is not practicable to insist on a punishment for them that also includes her late victims and which threatens the recovery of the victims themselves.

German industry must be restored as one would restore the strength of a servant, not emasculated as an empty gesture towards an enemy who is already impotent and can very easily be made to remain so without the foolhardy notion of denying geographical, economic, racial and political ineluctables. What is wanted is a plan for European recovery, and that must be based primarily and predominantly on a plan for German recovery.

It is better to anticipate history than to suffer from it. There is no shadow of doubt that in fifty years' time, if the atom bomb permits, German coalfields and steelworks and chemical factories and all the vast associated range of industry will again be working as the heart of European industry. True, they may not be called German then, but they will be the same coalfields and industries as those which are now scheduled for destruction or are going by default. And that will be so simply because the natural imperative always must assert itself in the long run.

To be taken by surprise when it does, and to be compelled then suddenly to reverse a hasty earlier decision, can mean trouble on a big scale, as it meant after Versailles. Better to face the inevitable long-term fact and devise the short-term policy accordingly. Better to be realistic.

The political impediments to a sane economic programme for Europe are obvious enough. It is impossible to pretend that any one of the victor Powers has been guided by other than over-simplified political emotion in agreeing the Potsdam plan. It is time now to correct that *naïveté* and emotionalism and have a new Potsdam.

## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Madsen Red Lake's Ore Reserves Are Likely to Expand Sharply

By JOHN M. GRANT

IMPENDING in the predicted enlargement of Canada's gold production is the expansion of many of the Dominion's younger producers and of these Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines is one marked out to be in the vanguard once operating conditions near normal. Madsen has given an excellent account of itself in the face of the acute manpower shortage and appears ready to quickly and impressively improve its productive capacity. The wartime difficulties have had a reflection in development as well as earnings but regardless the mine has been maintained in a satisfactory position. Ore reserves at the end of 1944 were sufficient for five years at the current rate of operations and work underway on the recently established new levels gives every promise of a substantial increase.

•

Production at Madsen commenced in August 1938, with a 300-ton mill which was later worked up to 400 tons daily but since curtailed due to the paucity of labor. Output to the end of September 1945 was close to $8,637,000 and dividends distributed to date total $1,153,644. Ore reserves as reported at the end of February, 1945, were 628,545 tons averaging around $7.70. High hopes are now held out for development of the new levels, particularly since the sixth and seventh horizons have proved to be the best so far, carrying as they did larger tonnages and higher grade than on the upper floors. The new deep levels are opening up in a most encouraging manner and given a continuation of the present favorable indications, a few months could greatly enhance the ore situation.

•

Five new levels have been established in the recent sinking program—8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, which are located at respective depths of 1,250, 1,400, 1,550, 1,700 and 1,900 feet. For the time being however, no work is planned for the 12th or bottom level. That ore carries to depth at Madsen was confirmed by the cutting of five feet assaying $34.65 in a flat drill hole ahead of the crosscut on the 11th level (1,700 feet). The deepest previously known ore information was around the 8th level, at 1,250 feet, where three drill holes intersected two parallel lenses of ore both of which showed good grade and width. The fact that the ore intersection at a depth of 1,700 feet was encountered some distance to the west of where the downward extension of the main orebodies was expected adds significance to the promise of improved ore conditions at depth.

•

Dome Mines in October treated the largest tonnage of ore for any month since May, 1942. Gross production for the month of $416,481, an average of $8.94 per ton, compared with output of $402,205 or $8.96 per ton in the preceding month. For the first 10 months of the current year recovery at Dome was $4,040,119, an average per ton of $9.31, as compared with $4,374,004, or an average of $10.13 per ton, in the comparable of 1944.

•

Whether Ontario's new Security Act to be proclaimed December 1 has anything to do with it or not, mining stocks continue to swell the listings on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The latest listings include Diversified Mining Interests (Canada) Limited, Goldora Mines Limited, and Quebec Manitou Mines. Diversified Mining Interests hold a number of groups of claims, with the property at Indin Lake, Yellowknife district, in the most advanced stage of development.

(Continued on Page 55)


YELLOWKNIFE SPOTLIGHT

This publication will keep you fully posted on developments in the entire Yellowknife District, including the new boom camp of Indin Lake. Without obligation, ask to have your name placed on our mailing list, in order that you may receive it regularly. Just note your name and address below and return this ad to us.

Name .....

Address .....

*Also send me Indin Lake geological and property maps*

UNITED SECURITIES COMPANY
MEMBER ONTARIO SECURITY DEALERS ASSOCIATION
371 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario SN



KERR-ADDISON
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 33

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Friday, December 28th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, November 30th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.
November 16th, 1945.



The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets $5,024,159.53
Surplus - - - - - - 2,678,420.06

—Write for Financial Statement—

Head Office WAWANESA Man.
Eastern Office TORONTO Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon Winnipeg and Montreal



SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manger

SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, as second class matter.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL.....Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER.....815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK.....Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager



*New Series No. M*

# Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"

*We are sponsors of the following mining companies*

IN RED LAKE
Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited
Dickenson Red Lake Mines Limited
Brewis Red Lake Mines Limited
Clicker Red Lake Mines Limited
Detta Red Lake Mines Limited
Dorion Red Lake Mines Limited
Lake Rowan (1945) Mines Limited

IN BOURLAMAQUE-LOUVICOURT
Mylamaque Mines Limited
Petitclerc Mines Limited
Tasmaque Gold Mines Limited

**A new map of Red Lake will be mailed on request.**

## LEADERSHIP

Sooner or later, in every business which sells service on a large scale, some individual or firm must assume leadership in the development of methods and practices which conform to the needs of a swiftly moving world.

For this reason we have become specialists in the Risk Capital field.

The laws which govern the proprietorship of mining rights protect the great corporation and humblest prospector on the same terms. On this sound foundation free enterprise has reared one of its finest examples of financial and industrial democracy.

In Ontario a new Securities Act is coming into force. It should usher in an era of greater confidence among investors.

We believe in the underlying principle of this Act, which, by compelling full disclosure of essential facts, gives an investor the opportunity of appraising the risk involved in any contemplated investment.

We urge the most searching enquiry into our record of reliability and invite participation in the issues we are sponsoring. Detailed information will be mailed on request.

"ONE GOOD INVESTMENT WORTH A LIFE OF LABOUR"

BREWIS & WHITE

200 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone: *ELgin 7225

**EXPERIENCE THAT COSTS YOU NOTHING**

Gaining experience in investment matters has often proved costly for the individual investor. This organization, through any of its offices, offers its clients the experience of over half a century.

**A. E. AMES & CO.**
LIMITED

*Business Established 1889*

*Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.*



**Forward with Industry**

Almost without exception, Canadian industries are planning for expansion to meet the pent-up demand for capital and consumers' goods. The domestic market alone should keep manufacturers busy for years to come; and export business will follow the completion of credit agreements for its financing.

For more than twenty-five years McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited have financed Canadian Industrial Corporation and Public Utility enterprises. In the near future they will offer attractive new investments in Industrial Corporation Bonds, Preferred Shares and Common Stocks.

**McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY**
LIMITED

Metropolitan Building, Toronto
elephone: Elgin 0161

*Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London*
*Correspondents in New York and London, England*



*Management Services that include:*

- ¶ Time, motion and methods study.
- ¶ Incentive plans.
- ¶ Training of foremen and supervisors in methods improvement, cost reduction, personnel relations and work simplification.
- ¶ Surveys of sales, distribution and merchandising methods, and analysis of markets.
- ¶ Surveys for the location of factories and branch warehouses.
- ¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgetary, profit and cost control methods and systems.
- ¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.

**J. D. WOODS & GORDON**
LIMITED
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

J. D. Woods, *President* W. L. Gordon, *Managing Director*
Ralph Presgrave • J. G. Glassco • J. A. Lowden
G. P. Clarkson • D. M. Turnbull • B. H. Rieger

***Industrial Engineers and Consultants***


# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*H.A.F., Toronto, Ont.*—While time will be necessary for HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED engineers to correlate the results of the past season's operations on the iron discoveries in western Labrador and northeastern Quebec and provide a picture of dimensions, it is evident that the possibilities have been greatly expanded. The report is that new iron deposits were located and the widths and lengths of the known ore bodies considerably enlarged.

*J. T. C., Montreal, Que.*—The fact is that the refinancing recently done by MERSEY PAPER CO., LTD., whereby the 5 per cent and 6 per cent bonds were redeemed, was arranged partly from working capital and the balance through the issue and private sale of $2,000,000 of new 4½ per cent first mortgage serial bonds, $400,000 maturing on June 25, in each of the years 1947 to 1951. An amendment to provisions of the deeds of trust, June 14, 1945, provided the requirements necessary for the issuance of the new 4½ per cent mortgage bonds.

*R. C. M., Sudbury, Ont.*—In my opinion shares of LABRADOR MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY have considerable speculative attraction for the long-term. Some time will be necessary for Hollinger Consolidated engineers to correlate the results of the past season's operations on the iron discoveries in western Labrador and northeastern Quebec and furnish a picture of dimensions, however, it is evident the possibilities have been greatly expanded. New iron deposits are understood to have been located and the widths and lengths of the known orebodies expanded. This year's work was centred upon obtaining evidence as to the size of the iron ore bodies and there has been no mention of base metal discoveries in the past season. It had previously been reported that several occurrences of nickel-copper had been investigated without however locating anything commercial.

*K. F. B., Weston, Ont.*—Yes, CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES LTD. has declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per common share, payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 30. The company, in July this year, did some refinancing, with a new series "A" bonds, 4 per cent due 1960, offered, and $1,000,000 5 per cent cumulative preference shares sold to the public, thus reducing fixed charges.

*J. M., Winnipeg, Man.*—I have no record of any activity on the part of WARNER LAKE MINES for a number of years. About 15 years ago the company distributed one share of Winnipeg River Tin Mines for each two Warner Lake shares. In 1936, the Clan group of claims was disposed of to Ophir Gold Mines on a basis of one Ophir share for each two Warner Lake, subject to pool. I understand since that the Manitoba charter of Ophir Gold Mines was revoked.

*M.B.D., Regina, Sask.*—The situation is that EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. is planning to redeem its outstanding preferred stock on Jan. 1 next, at a redemption price which is "the amount paid up, plus dividends due or accrued, plus a premium equal to 7½ per cent of the par value." In making the announcement the company called shareholders' attention to the conversion privileges, which say that at any time up to Jan.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Close to 1937 Peaks

BY HARUSPEX

**CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: We regard stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline.**

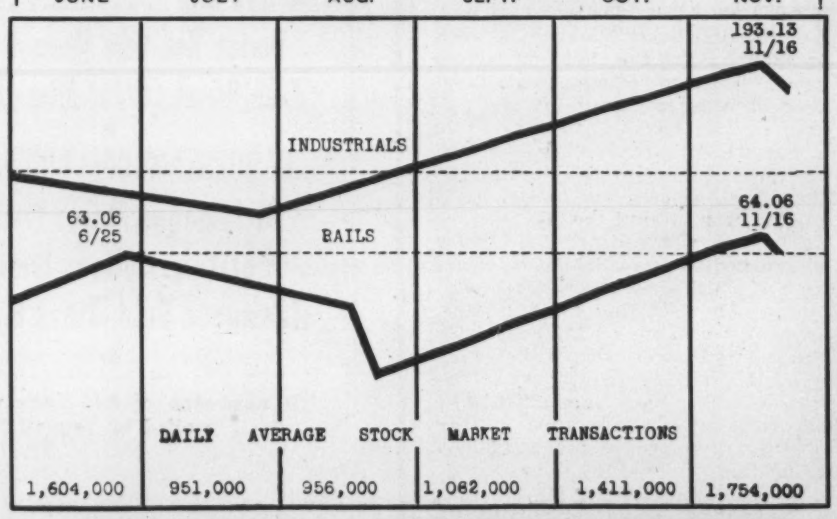
**INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.**

Over the past three months, that is, since early August, the stock market has been characterized by a series of minor rallies and declines, each decline stopping at above the low point of the previous decline; each rally carrying into new high ground. So long as this type of movement, likened by some to the motion of the incoming tide on the beach, continues, the investor need have no concern about the immediate trend.

At the present writing, however, the market is working against a background that demands that the minor trend be rather closely followed for any clue as to a change in direction. The background to which we refer is (1) twenty-four months of advance in prices without substantial correction, (2) proximity of the market to the important 1937 peaks, (3) recent tendency of volume to mount and breadth of speculation to increase, (4) failure of the rail average to materially better its level of mid-June and backwardness in medium-grade bond prices, (5) presence of reconversion with two or three serious problems yet unsettled. Of these considerations, perhaps the nearness to the 1937 peaks is of greatest technical importance, as approach to supply areas of this magnitude, even if eventually to be hurdled by further sizable, advance, normally witnesses intermediate correction or several months of hestitation or consolidation before such advance is carried vigorously forward.

In the current instance, change in the intermediate trend would be signalled only if a minor rally failed to move decisively (that is, by more than 1.01 points in both the rail and industrial averages) beyond the high points of a preceding rally peak, and subsequent minor recession carried both averages decisively below their minor setback points.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES





**Burns Bros. & Denton**
**Limited**

*Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds*

244 BAY STREET, TORONTO
AD. 9371



**J. P. LANGLEY & CO.**
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
*Chartered Accountants*
Toronto Kirkland Lake



**SAVE AND PLAN**

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

**CANADA PERMANENT**
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000


**NEGUS MINES LIMITED**
(No Personal Liability)
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the approval of The Foreign Exchange Control Board, an interim dividend No. 9 of two and one-half cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared payable on the 15th of December, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of December, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

W. M. McINTYRE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 14, 1945.

1 holders of the preferred are entitled "to have five or any multiple of such preferred shares converted into fully paid common shares on the basis of four common for each five preferred."

*H. M. S., Montreal, Que.*—With the completion of another diamond drill or two, BEVCOURT MINES, in the Louvicourt district of Quebec, is expected to reach a decision as to when and where a shaft will be put down, and I understand the present proposal calls for sinking to a depth of 500 feet before any lateral work is commenced. The drilling to date has indicated that the best ore chances lie in a length of 2,000 feet from the Buffadison boundary line. Thirteen holes have been completed in this section with nearly all returning ore sections and company officials are of the opinion an important zone with vertical and flat veins has been proven. Of significance is the fact that the two deepest holes were the best of the series.

*A.S.H., Toronto, Ont.*—Yes, the CONSUMERS' GAS CO. again found it necessary to call on its reserve fund. The company's net income for the year ended Sept. 30, 1945, was $2,163,576, comparing with $2,096,168 in the previous year. After payment of dividends totalling $1,164,416 there remained $999,160 to which was added $158,715 from reserve fund to make full provision of $1,157,875 for the statutory fund for plant and buildings renewal. Total operating revenue was $8,883,236 in the past year, as compared with $8,387,428 in the previous year. Gas sales totalled $6,917,175, an increase of $274,290, while sale of residuals is up to $96,913 at $1,520,530 and merchandise sales at $441,451 show a gain of $125,148. Operating expenses and taxes totalled $6,806,407, an increase of $436,835 over the previous year. The cost of coal again advanced and was $2.21 per ton higher than the cost in 1939. Taxes totalled $676,419, which is equal to 9.8 cents out of each dollar received from sale of gas. Appropriation for plant and buildings renewal fund was $1,157,875, while expenditures on repairs and renewals totalled $548,833.

*E.H.B., Montreal, Que.*—Yes, I think shares of QUEENSTON GOLD MINES, which holds promise of becoming a profitable producer, should be retained. It has been announced that the mine will reopen as soon as adequate labor is available. Diamond drilling checked by crosscutting and drifting has indicated a substantial tonnage of medium grade ore. The zone only partially developed is a wide one, with one intersection of over 140 feet assaying close to $5. A shaft was put down 250 feet and two levels established with some promising sections opened. Due to the sponsorship of Upper Canada Mines and associates there should be no difficulty in financing further development.

*G.M.S., Thamesville, Ont.*—Of the stocks you are considering, I would favor the purchase of Madsen Red Lake. The most speculative of your present gold stock holdings is WILTSEY COGHLAN. This company has a property in the Rouyn area of Quebec so much in the limelight recently, on which a large diamond drilling program has been completed but results so far have not been very encouraging although structure was favorable. I understand the directors plan to devote more effort to subsidiary interests. Further drilling is planned on the Donrand Mines ground in Rouyn in which an interest is held and surface exploration has commenced on a new property in Vauquelin township. During 1944 capital stock was increased from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares and 700,000 shares sold for $87,500. Part of the new funds was invested in Canadian bonds and readily marketable securities, as well as in the development of new mining properties.

# Hayes Steel Products Limited

TWO industries which will be in the forefront of the postwar activity are the automotive and mining industries. Hayes Steel Products Limited manufactures parts and equipment for both industries and should participate in the activities of both. In the company's annual report for the fiscal year ended July 3, 1945, Charles A. Dana, President, stated that while it is most difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy the extent of operations in the immediate future, there is a tremendous demand for civilian goods of every description and officials feel confident that when customers have completed their reconversion Hayes Steel Products will receive substantial orders for the products manufactured prior to the war and also in new lines now being developed. Mr. Dana disclosed that during the war facilities were substantially expanded by the installation on the company's premises by the Department of Munitions and Supply of plant and equipment for the production of war supplies. These Crown assets were offered to the company at a reasonable price, with the understanding that payment would be made when the refundable portion of excess profits taxes became due, and Directors accepted the offer and have finalized the purchase. Purchase of these Crown assets has increased Hayes Steel Products productive facilities and the company is in a good liquid position to enter the postwar period.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1945, of $269,330 was equal to $2.99 per share and included $136,800 and $1.52 per share refundable tax. For the previous year net of $308,313 was equal to 3.43 a share and included $180,000 and $2 a share refundable tax. On the basis of the reduction in the excess profits tax to 60%, effective 1946, net pofits for the past year would have been equal to $4.51 per share. Surplus at July 31, 1945, of $1,249,301 compared with $338,881 at July 31, 1940. This surplus is exclusive of $550,730 accumulated refundable portion of the excess profits tax.

Net working capital has shown a consistent increase annually in the period covered by the comparative statistics below, rising from $437,700 at July 13, 1940, to $1,598,027 at July 31, 1945. Current assets of $2,588,379 at the end of the last fiscal period included cash of $476,863 and Dominion bonds of $305,000 against total current liabilities of $990,352.

Hayes Steel Products Limited has no funded debt nor preferred stock issue outstanding, with capital consisting of 90,000 common shares of no par value outstanding. An initial dividend of 50c per share was paid on the present common in November 1943, followed by similar distributions November 1944 and 1945.

The company was incorporated in 1927 with a Federal Charter. Plants are located at Merritton and Dresden, Ontario.

Price range and price earnings ratio follows:

| | Price Range High | Price Range Low | Earned Per Share | Price Earnings Ratio High | Price Earnings Ratio Low | Dividend Per Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1945 | 23¼ | 15¼ | $2.99 | 7.9 | 5.2 | $0.50 |
| 1944 | 19 | 13 | 3.43 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 0.50 |
| 1943 | — | — | 5.92 | — | — | — |
| 1942 | — | — | 4.53 | — | — | — |
| 1941 | — | — | 3.51 | — | — | — |
| 1940 | — | — | 1.04-a | — | — | — |
| Average 1944-1945 | | | | 6.8 | 4.4 | |
| Approximate Current Ratio | | | | 7.0 | | |
| Yield | | | | 2.4% | | |

—For seven month period.

Note—Price range from date of listing to date and for present shares. Earned per share 1945 includes $1.52 refundable tax; 1944 $2; 1943 $4.67 and 1942 22c.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| Year Ended July 31 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940-x |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Profit | $ 269,330 | $ 308,313 | $ 532,988 | $ 407,877 | $ 315,689 | $ 93,941 |
| Surplus | 1,249,301 | 1,161,771 | 1,152,567 | 1,031,915 | 643,887 | 338,881 |
| Current Assets | 2,588,379 | 3,106,971 | 4,455,260 | 3,253,478 | 2,466,133 | 917,224 |
| Current Liabilities | 990,352 | 1,580,747 | 3,010,839 | 2,173,055 | 1,668,900 | 479,524 |
| Net Working Capital | 1,598,027 | 1,526,224 | 1,444,421 | 1,080,423 | 797,223 | 437,700 |
| Cash | 476,863 | 676,025 | 100,086 | 17,032 | 281,603 | 84,817 |
| Dominion Bonds | 305,000 | 305,000 | 300,000 | 100,000 | 149,500 | — |

x—Net profits for seven months ending July 31, 1940.

Note—Net profits for 1945 include $136,800 refundable tax; 1944 $180,000; 1943 $420,100 and 1942 $19,850.


**Leadership—**

**The Investment**

**—that holds unquestioned leadership in Canada**

**—that provides maximum security**

**—that returns good income with unfailing regularity**

**—that is most readily marketable when need arises**

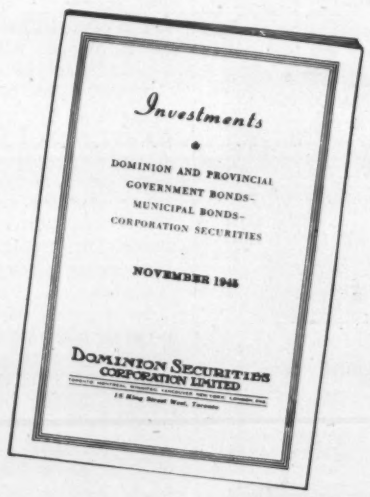
**Victory Bonds**
**the best investment for Canadians**

*Mail orders receive prompt attention.*

*36 King Street West*
*Toronto*
*Telephone: ELgin 4321*

**Wood, Gundy & Company**
**Limited**






Suggestions for
November Investment

OUR Investment Booklet for November is now ready for mailing. This issue contains a wide selection of Dominion Government, Provincial, Municipal and Corporation Securities.

Copies are available upon request

*Write, or telephone WAverley 3681*

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

*15 King Street West, Toronto*



**United States Securities**

**For investors interested in buying or selling listed or unlisted American securities, we maintain a direct wire to New York, enabling us to complete transactions in Canadian dollars. Details available on request.**

*Private wire to Montreal and New York*

**Milner, Ross & Co.**
*Members The Toronto Stock Exchange*
330 BAY STREET TORONTO
Hamilton Vancouver

## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Balancing Protection Need Against Income and Earning Power

By GEORGE GILBERT

**Men with low earning power as well as men with high earning power have life values which, so far as dependents are concerned, require replacement in the event of their death. A person's life value is simply a measure of the worth of his income-producing capacity.**

**Family men should measure the value of the income necessary for their support which dependents would lose if they, the income earners, were called by death, and they should make what provision they can to indemnify them. Life insurance affords a safe and low cost way.**

IT GOES without saying that there is a difference between the requirements for life insurance protection of those who are well-to-do and have substantial assets in the form of investments in their own or other businesses, and those who must depend almost entirely on their salary or wage-earning power for the support of themselves and their families now and in the future.

Take the case of a man aged 55 with a grown-up family who has been in the mercantile business for himself for thirty years and has an investment in the undertaking of about $30,000, from which he realizes an average net income, before personal income tax, of $6,000 per annum, which income has varied from a minimum of $3,000 to a maximum of $10,000 a year. His need of protection is obviously different from that of a young man, aged say 28, and earning a salary of about $200 a month, and who has a wife and young family to support but has few or no investments, and is therefore dependent upon his own earnings. Yet the lives of both these men have values which can be measured and which require replacement in the event of their death.

### Life Value of Well-to-do

In the case of the older man, he has demonstrated his ability to produce an income and provide for his family. His life value, like that of any other property, is simply a measure of the worth of that income-producing property. Upon his death his family will lose that portion of his income which he contributes to their support, just the same as, in the event of fire, he himself might lose the income yielded by the business property which he owns. However, he is almost always shrewd enough to measure the income value of such property and to carry sufficient fire insurance to indemnify himself for its capitalized value in case of loss. Accordingly, it is the part of wisdom for him to measure the value of the income which his family will lose in the event of his death and to make provision to indemnify them. Life insurance affords a simple and safe method.

In the case of the young man of 28, he has not yet demonstrated his capacity to produce a substantial income, but none the less he has a value to his family because of his actual potential earning power in the future. Thus provision is required to be made to reimburse his family in the event of his death not only for the loss of his current low income but also for the greater loss of future earnings. An appraisal of his life value is necessary to determine the value of this probable loss.

What are the needs of these two men which life insurance may satisfy or help to satisfy? In the case of the man of 55, provision of a clean-up fund of a considerable amount will be required to meet estate settlement costs and taxes. A readjustment income for his wife for a period of two or three years after his death will be needed in order to permit a gradual change rather than a sudden drop to the lower income level which can be provided on a permanent basis.

Since his wife's scale of living has likely been rather high, a substantial income will be required, but as her age is somewhat advanced, a relatively smaller principal sum will be required for each dollar of income than if she were in the younger age brackets. There is also a need on his part for making provision for an old-age income for himself and his wife, but owing to the immediacy of this need he is likely to depend less than younger people upon life insurance as a means of accumulation. Another of his needs is a business liquidation plan in the event of his death. Business liquidation life insurance provides a safe means for the proper economic liquidation of the business upon his death.

In the case of the young man of 28, there is also need of a clean-up fund though for a smaller sum, as he has little property and presumably fewer debts. There is likewise need of a readjustment income for his wife for a period of two or three years after his death. In fact, this is even more necessary than in the case of the older man, as the transition will be relatively greater and his estate will be small and less to be relied upon for liquid funds.

Provision of a life income for his wife in case of his death is another need, with the income guaranteed for a certain number of years in any event. However, because of the present age of the wife and the necessity of providing a sure income during the dependency of the children, it may not be possible, in view of his current earning power, to meet this need for the entire lifetime of his wife. Old-age income for himself and his wife is another need, but because of its remoteness and the higher income level which he will likely attain in the future, he may reasonably be inclined to defer action to satisfy this need to a later period. Making provision for the advanced education of his children is something in which he is interested, and he is likely to give serious consideration to the means provided by life insurance for this purpose to the extent that his present income enables him.

### Must Ascertain Needs

In order to have an understanding of what life insurance can do to satisfy or help satisfy his particular needs for protection, a person must first determine what his needs are and the amount required for each particular need. This matter must be considered in relation to his income, its source and stability, and the probable duration of his earning capacity. His property holdings or other assets, if any, must also be taken into account in deciding upon the relative needs for protection and savings plans of insurance and in making a selection among the various types of policies which might be used.

He may find that the satisfaction of all his ascertained needs is beyond his present means, and in that event he will be well advised to determine what his most pressing requirements are, and to meet them as far as possible, eliminating or deferring coverage of the least important or more remote needs. He may find that family protection is his most important need, and that ordinary whole life or life payable to age 85 may be preferable to limited payment life or endowment policies which combine savings with protection. He may find that a policy with a family income rider will best fit his particular requirements, if he is a man with a family of small children, which makes the need of protection of more importance during the period in which they are growing up.

Provision should also be made for the payment of policy proceeds in the


THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd. · FOUNDED 1710 · FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

1792 NORTH AMERICA 1945

INCREASED VALUES REQUIRE INCREASED INSURANCE

REPLACEMENT costs of homes, business buildings and commodities have greatly increased in the past few years.

Some people have already increased their insurance to provide for the greater costs of replacements and repairs should they suffer a loss. But others have not. But for their own protection they should, and should do it without delay. Were they now to suffer a loss by a fire or other catastrophe, their present insurance would be entirely inadequate to their needs.

Get into touch with your Insurance Agent or Broker and find out whether your present Fire and Burglary Insurance is sufficient to cover present replacement costs.

*Business accepted solely through Agents and Brokers.*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA
COMPANIES

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

FIRE · MARINE · CASUALTY

Service Offices throughout Canada

4

LOOKING FORWARD with the WEST

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.
E. D. ALDER, K.C.
ROBERT McDERMOTT
JAMES McKENZIE
J. C. MILLER, K.C.
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C., Wpg.
JOSEPH TRIMBLE

M. G. TIDSBURY, President
E. H. MUIR, Vice-President
A. G. HALL, A.I.I.A., Treasurer
A. H. THORPE, Manager

THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY

FIRE and WINDSTORM

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1833 IN UPPER CANADA
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY, AND AVIATION INSURANCE

FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 1944
ASSETS
$8,238,795
LIABILITIES
To The Public
$4,166,068
CAPITAL
$750,000
SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL
$3,322,726
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
$86,218,390

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
E. A. BROWNELL, President of the Company
HERBERT C. COX, Chairman of the London Board, Canada Life Assurance Company
WILFRID M. COX, K.C., Barrister, etc.
HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, P.C., K.C., President, Crown Life Insurance Company; Director, Toronto General Trusts Corporation
W. J. HASTIE, Vice-President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company; Director, National Trust Company Limited
S. H. LOGAN, Chairman of the Board, Canadian Bank of Commerce; Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company
HON. LEIGHTON McCARTHY, P.C., K.C., Chairman of the Board, Canada Life Assurance Company; President, National Trust Company Limited
W. E. MEIKLE, Vice-President, Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited
GEO. A. MORROW, President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company; Vice-President, Canadian Bank of Commerce
GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E., Director, Toronto Savings & Loan Company; Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company
SIR GEORGE B. MORTON, O.B.E., M.C., Senior Resident Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta, India
K. M. PRINGLE, President, Dominion Securities Corporation Limited
G. STUBINGTON, Managing Director
KENNETH THOM, General Manager of the Company
HENRY J. WYATT, Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

form of a monthly income instead of in a lump sum, except that a certain amount should be provided as a clean-up fund to take care of the usual expenses arising in the case fo death.

• •

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been informed that the casualty insurance business in Canada is now bigger than the fire insurance business, so far as premium volume is concerned. Are reliable figures available to show if this is so or not? What casualty lines produce the most premiums, and how much of the business is done by Canadian companies?

C. L. B., London, Ont.

Reliable information with respect to the business transacted in Canada by Dominion registered companies is published in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. In 1944, the net fire insurance premiums written in Canada by all these companies totalled $54,903,331, while the net casualty insurance premiums written in Canada by Dominion registered companies totalled $61,519,751, of which the Canadian companies wrote $19,174,068, the British companies, $14,265,861, and the United States and other companies, $28,079,822. Of the casualty lines, automobile insurance leads in volume with $20,556,660 of net written premiums; combined accident and sickness insurance comes next with $11,196,531; personal property insurance next with $5,311,542; personal accident insurance next with $4,000,326; public liability insurance next with $3,566,834; hail insurance next with $3,502,109; sickness insurance next with $2,038,917, followed by employers' liability insurance with $1,909,565, inland transportation insurance with $1,673,788, and theft insurance with $1,669,948.

• •

## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 51)

Goldora holds a group of claims in the Louvicourt section, Quebec, in which diamond drilling is progressing. Quebec Manitou owns 1,500,000 shares of Golden Manitou and also holds 24 claims adjoining that company on the east.

•

Amalgamated Larder Mines, situated on the same break as the outstanding Kerr-Addison Mine, plans to deepen the shaft on the Cheminis property from its present depth of 550 to 1,100 feet, as soon as labor conditions permit. Amalgamated Larder controls some four miles of the Larder Lake break and the Cheminis shaft is located at about the centre. The Cheminis property, formerly operated by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, had indicated over 321,000 tons, averaging better than $6 down to the 500 foot horizon. With completion of the shaft to the new depth it is proposed to run cross cuts and drifts for the purpose of establishing stations from which extensive flat and deep drilling can be carried out. As far as finances go the company is in a splendid position. Noranda Mines, Anglo-Huronian, Consolidated Mining and Smelting and Ventures Limited, hold the controlling interest in this company.

•

Dewatering of the No. 3 shaft and development work on the present bottom levels, is planned by Pandora Cadillac Gold Mines, in preparation for resumption of production at the property located in Cadillac township, Quebec. Underground work will include drifting eastward to explore the area where commercial values were obtained in diamond drilling. It is also proposed to do deep drilling from surface with a view to deepening the shaft from its present bottom of 400 feet to 1,000 feet. Since work was resumed last Spring new drilling, with results of former work, is said to have reasonably assured a gold-bearing zone length of over 4,000 feet.

•

In the first 40 weeks of the current year San Antonio Gold Mines, Manitoba's outstanding gold producer, had an output of $1,122,237 or $10.56 per ton. In the same period of 1944, production was $1,206,369 or $11.09 per ton. Working capital as of October 7 last amounted to $1,227,154. As soon as sufficient manpower is available San Antonio proposes to embark on an extensive development program. So far only about 10 per cent of the ore mined has come from below the 10th level. The sinking of a new internal shaft from the 16th level (2,450 feet) is planned for next year. While not yet definitely decided it is likely that six new levels will be estabished at 150-foot intervals.

• •

## Company Reports

### Lake of the Woods

THE annual report of Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd., for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1945, shows moderate increases in net operating profit and in net earnings over the preceding year, this despite a lower level of gross profits due to reduced production as a result of labor shortages.

Net after all charges and preferred dividends was equal to about $1.93 a share on the outstanding common stock, which compares with $1.91 a share earned the previous year. The balance sheet reveals a healthy improvement in net working capital position during the year with bank loans practically eliminated and cash position strengthened.

Income account shows net operating pofits for 12 months ended August 31 of $1,000,670 which compares with $956,666 for the previous fiscal year. Taxes, however, absorbed $164,000 more at $393,000 and, as a result, net earnings applicable to dividends on preferred and common shares were up only about $2,500 at $389,526.

Net working capital of $2,671,580 compares with $2,464,088 on previous balance sheet with current assets about $700,000 lower than on the previous balance sheet at $4,970,998 and current liabilities $917,000 lower at $2,299,418.

Bank loans, which amounted to $3,335,000 as at August 31, 1943, and $862,000 on August 31, 1944, are shown at only $51,000 on latest balance sheet. Among current assets, cash is up at $162,128 from $106,918; receivables are down about $260,000 at $2,138,995, while inventories are over $500,000 lower at $2,654,876.


THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President — A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

*The views expressed in this series of advertisements are those of the advertiser and must not be considered as expressing the opinion of The Saturday Night.*

*Treatise No. 8 of a series designed to enlighten Investors on the True Place of Gold in our economic system.*

If you are interested in becoming a recipient of this all-important series of Twelve Letters relative to THE TRUE PLACE OF GOLD in our economic system, simply send us your name and address. There is no obligation.

**A Herculean Task requires Herculean Methods**

In the previous seven letters of this series, we have been reciting certain historic matters pertaining to gold and to money and the growth of that international group whose actions can not be hidden so completely as they were in the days when news travelled slowly and with plenty of time in which to acquire a 'slant' suitable to the group's interests. Looking at the present world situation we find, for the first time in history, a group of men armed with the knowledge and experience necessary to cope with the sinister forces which are desperately clinging to the idea of maintaining the 'status quo'.

The following statistical items cannot be guaranteed because, during the past six years of war, the distribution of the gold pile cannot be accurately known. We do know that the gold-producing countries of the world (outside of Russia whose government does not give out production reports on gold) had attained an output in one year amounting to a thousand million dollars (at $35 per ounce). Canada's share in this figure came to around $200,000,000.

Because of the great fear that began in that fateful year of 1939, a steady stream of the yellow metal set in towards the United States, the general idea being that only there, could safety be found. At one time the grand total may have been in the neighborhood of thirty billion, the peak of receipts being the blitz year of 1941 when doubt of England standing was widespread. As time went on and the pattern which ended in Germany's downfall became more and more apparent, the tide of yellow metal ebbed out, gradually, but the total to-day is still above the twenty billion mark in Uncle Sam's vaults. This is truly an astronomical figure but let us look at the job ahead of this pile of yellow metal.

According to figures based on the League of Nations report for 1942 the combined national debts of the world (as far as they could be ascertained or estimated) had reached the astounding figure of $727,593,000,000. It might be a safe bet that to-day's total is nearly double this amount. Yet we find those who say that we have enough gold in the world.

If we had enough gold we could not be in debt.

Strange that this self-evident fact does not penetrate more generally into the public consciousness. Reams of paper have been issued, telling the people how they had been "gypped" because they used to be able to buy an ounce of gold for $20.67 and now, they have to pay $35 an ounce for it. But nothing is said about the fact that gold production has utterly failed to keep pace with the demand for it. Nothing is said explaining that the reason we have over-issued currencies everywhere, to-day, is because there is not, and never has been, enough gold to meet the needs for currency, and governments simply had to over-issue. The practice became so general that by 1929 a ratio of four-to-one was generally held acceptable among the nations. We have, in fact, been using gold at the rate of $82 an ounce for decades just by virtue of the amount of money we had issued against it. And who started this practice? William Paterson and the Bank of England (see Letter No. 4).

"Well", you ask, "what has this to do with the present situation? Surely you are not suggesting that the gold pile be priced high enough to flatten out the national debts? What about the nations that haven't any gold?"

Prior to the invention of paper money it was not practical to raise the gold price beyond a certain point because a coin representing the value of twenty-five cents would be a difficult thing to fish out of one's pocket. But when paper came on the scene gold became infinitely more effective. With the complete ownership of gold in government hands as it is in Canada and the United States and as it may be throughout the world, the effectiveness of a gold backed paper currency could be incalculable. A gold price of $100. per ounce and a currency ratio of five-to-one could easily flatten all national debts. See the next letter tying this proposition up with your personal economic freedom.

Copyrighted.

**K. V. GAMBLE & CO.**
*Investment Brokers*
74 King Street East - TORONTO, Ont.
Telephone: WAverley 4706

We are most anxious, also, to have your individual opinion relative to the subject matter of each letter. Please write to us. The expression of your ideas will greatly aid us in a vitally important economic endeavour.

If you failed to secure articles No. 1 to 7, already published, copies may be had upon request.

HERE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

*Continuity of Administration*

There is satisfaction in knowing that the Executor you appoint to administer your estate, will always be available when needed, —never sick or away, too busy or neglectful, but, fully competent, experienced, and financially reliable.

Unlike an individual who may be, "Here to-day and gone to-morrow", The Royal Trust Company affords permanence and dependability, of an order beyond the capacity of an individual.

This is something to remember when making or reviewing your Will and considering the appointment of your Executor.

*You are welcome to consult us about your Estate, at any time without obligation*

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY - PERSONAL SERVICE

*Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast*

# Research

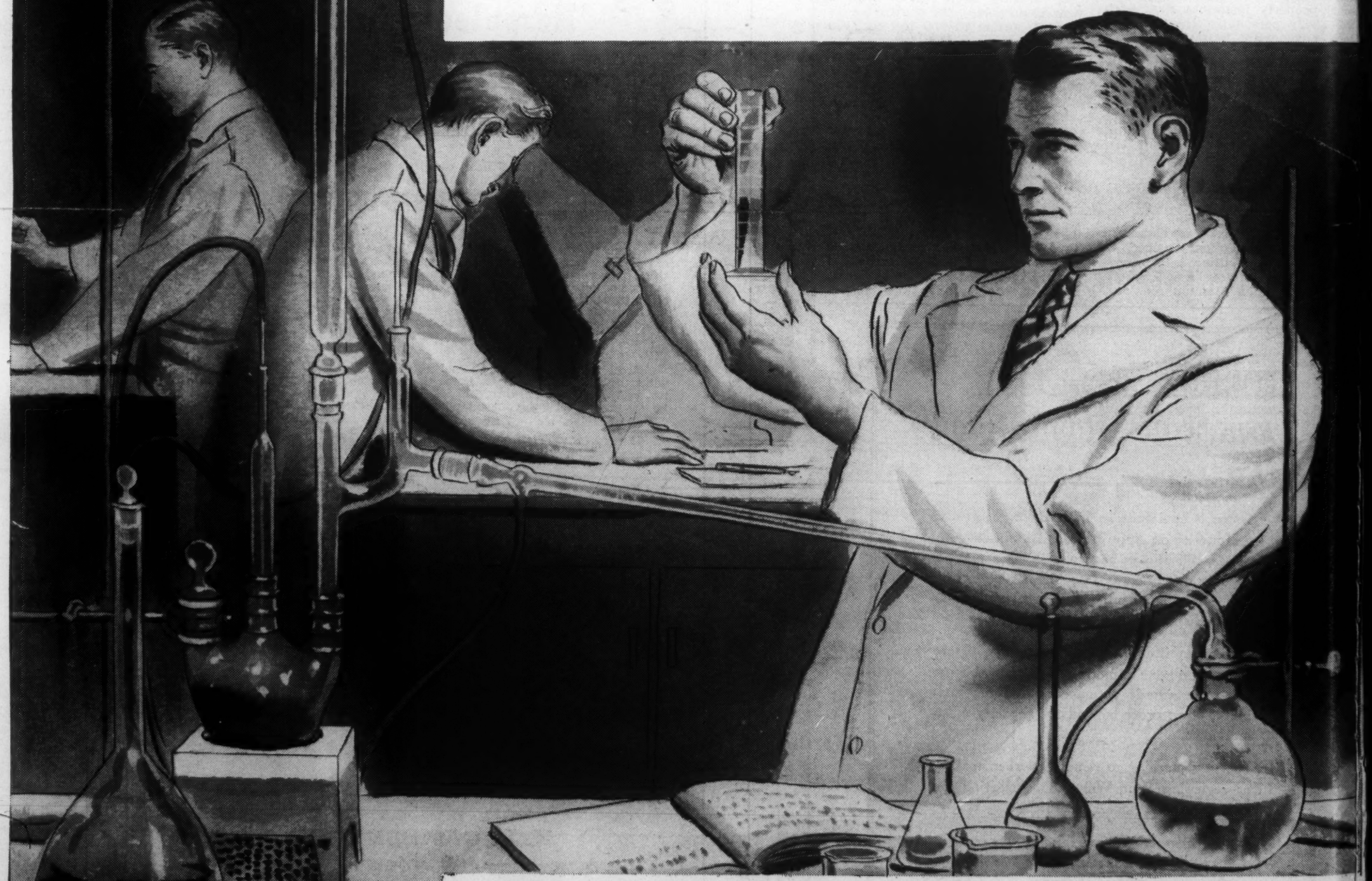
*"The Age of Miracles is forever here"*
THOMAS CARLYLE

When Consolidated Smelters bought the great Sullivan mine, it took over a treasure house without a key—a huge ore body, a complex mixture of minerals—virtually valueless until Research found a process which would separate the values in the ore. Finally the processes were discovered and developed, and potential wealth became actual wealth, with its attendant benefits of larger payrolls, stable employment and increased prosperity.

Constant research has added to the list of Consolidated Smelters' products, as processes have been developed for the extraction of a variety of metals from the Sullivan ore, and the production of chemicals from waste materials.

In a rapidly changing scientific world, Research brings out constant surprises. Radar and the atomic bomb were developed for war but, in a modified form, they will take their place alongside radio, television, blood plasma, penicillin and other inventions developed by Research for peacetime living.

Now our Research Department is concentrating primarily on more efficient and more economical ways to produce Tadanac Brand metals, and Elephant Brand chemicals and fertilizers, so that they continue to sell in the highly competitive markets of the post-war world, and thus maintain a high degree of employment and job security.



THE Consolidated MINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.